

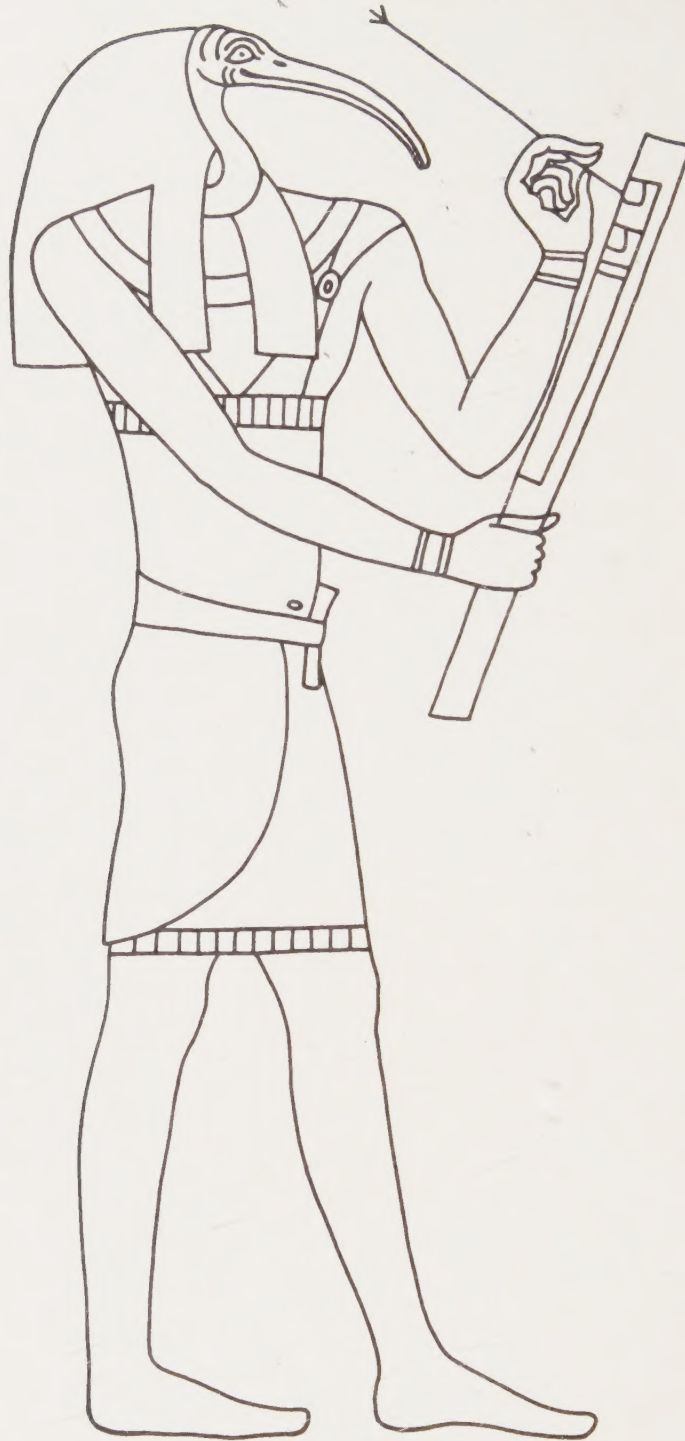
A COLORING BOOK OF
ANCIENT
EGYPT



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WITH ILLUSTRATIONS FROM THE ARTISTS OF THOSE



Nut, the sky-goddess, on the front cover, is from a large painted ceiling in the tomb of Ramesses VI at Thebes, 20th Dynasty, about 1134 B.C. The sun-bark of Ra, on the bottom of the front cover, is from a wall painting in the tomb of Sennedjem, Deir-el-Medina, 20th Dynasty, about 1150 B.C. Ramesses II, on the back cover is from a relief on a votive tablet, 19th Dynasty, about 1290 B.C., Paris, Musée du Louvre. The god of wisdom, Thoth, above, the scribe of the gods, is from a fragment of a funerary papyrus, Ptolemaic period, Cairo Museum.

From a relief on a door of the third gilt shrine
from the tomb of Tutankhamen, Valley of the Kings,
18th Dynasty, about 1339 B.C., Cairo Museum.



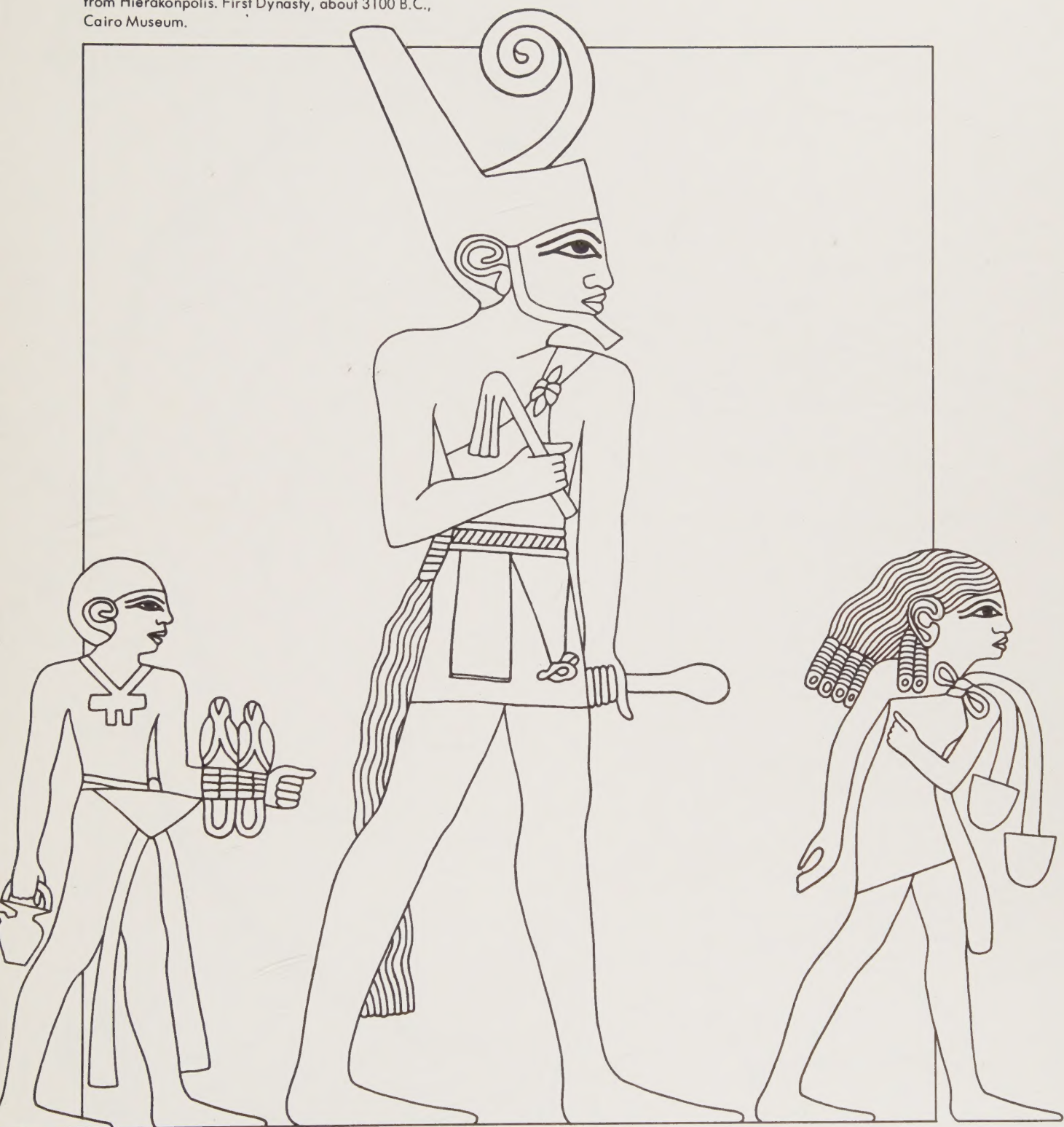
THE GODDESS ISIS

Isis was the wife of Osiris, the god of the dead, and her name means throne, the throne of Osiris. For this reason she is often shown with a throne on her head. Isis was the protectress of children.

From the Gebel el-^{Arak} Knife Handle,
Ivory, predynastic, Paris, Musée du Louvre.

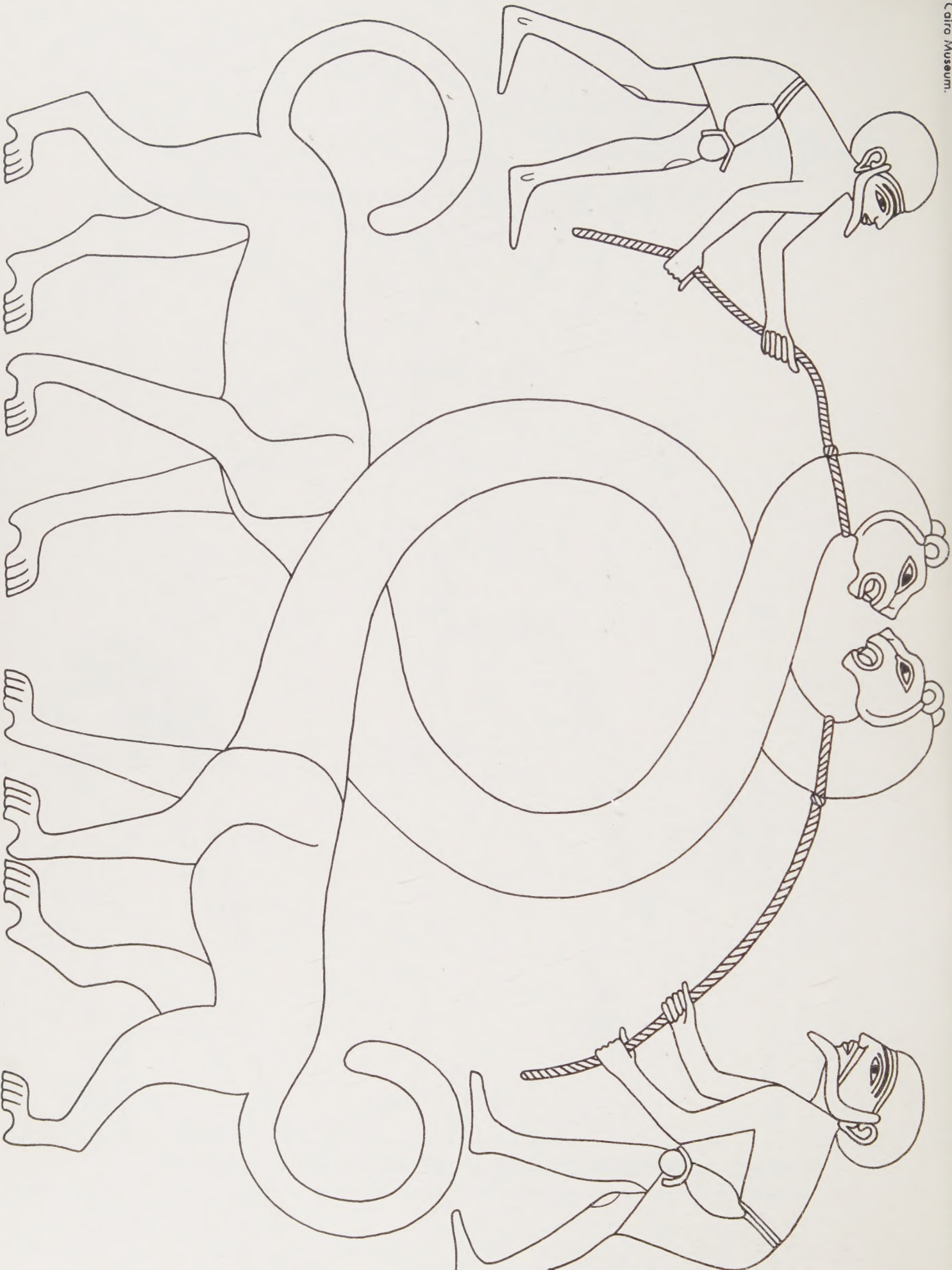


From the Palette of King Narmer, slate,
from Hierakonpolis. First Dynasty, about 3100 B.C.,
Cairo Museum.



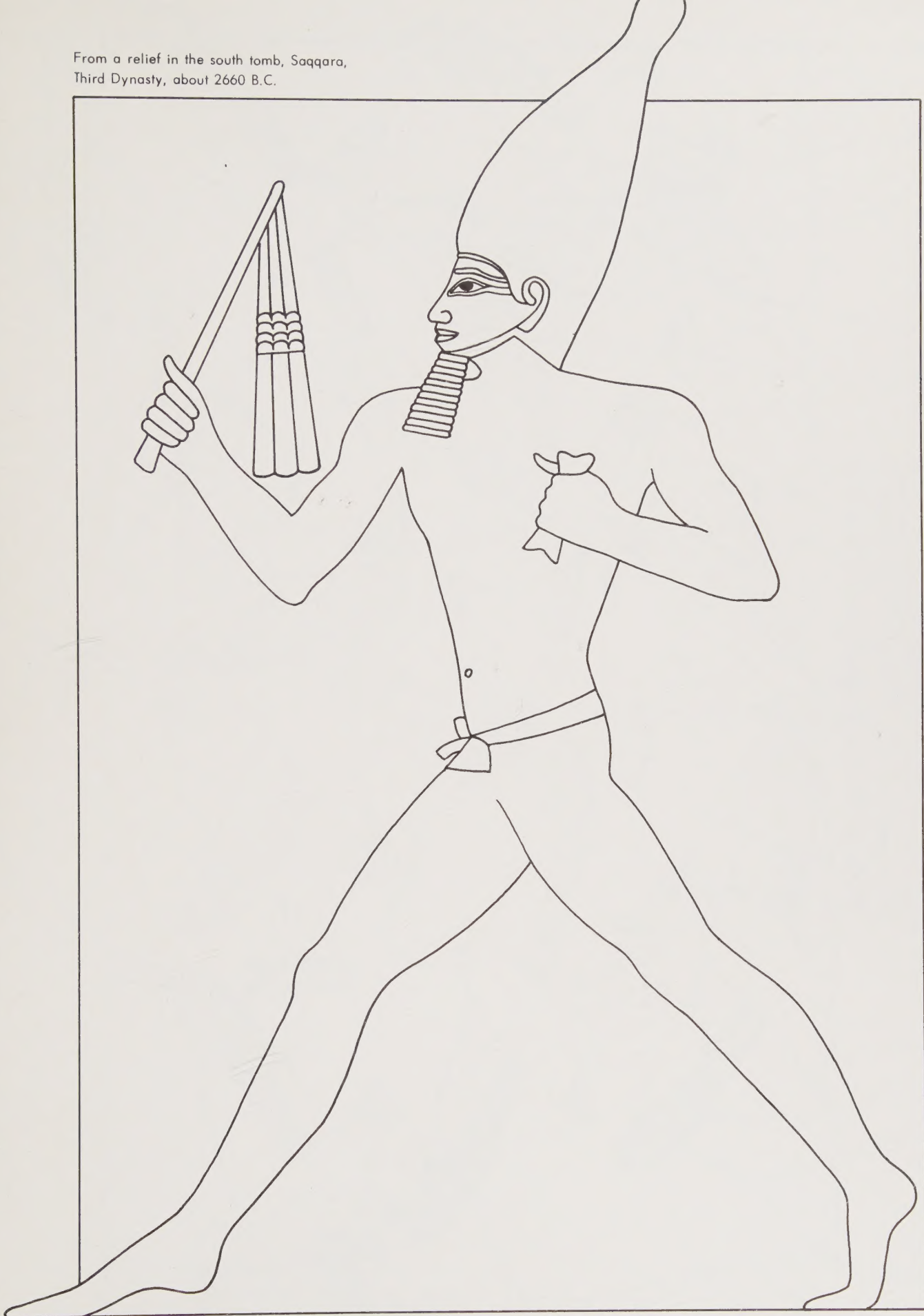
KING NARMER WEARING THE CROWN OF LOWER EGYPT

Lower Egypt is the area around the Delta of the Nile, where the great river flows into the Mediterranean Sea.



KING NARMER UNITED UPPER AND LOWER EGYPT.

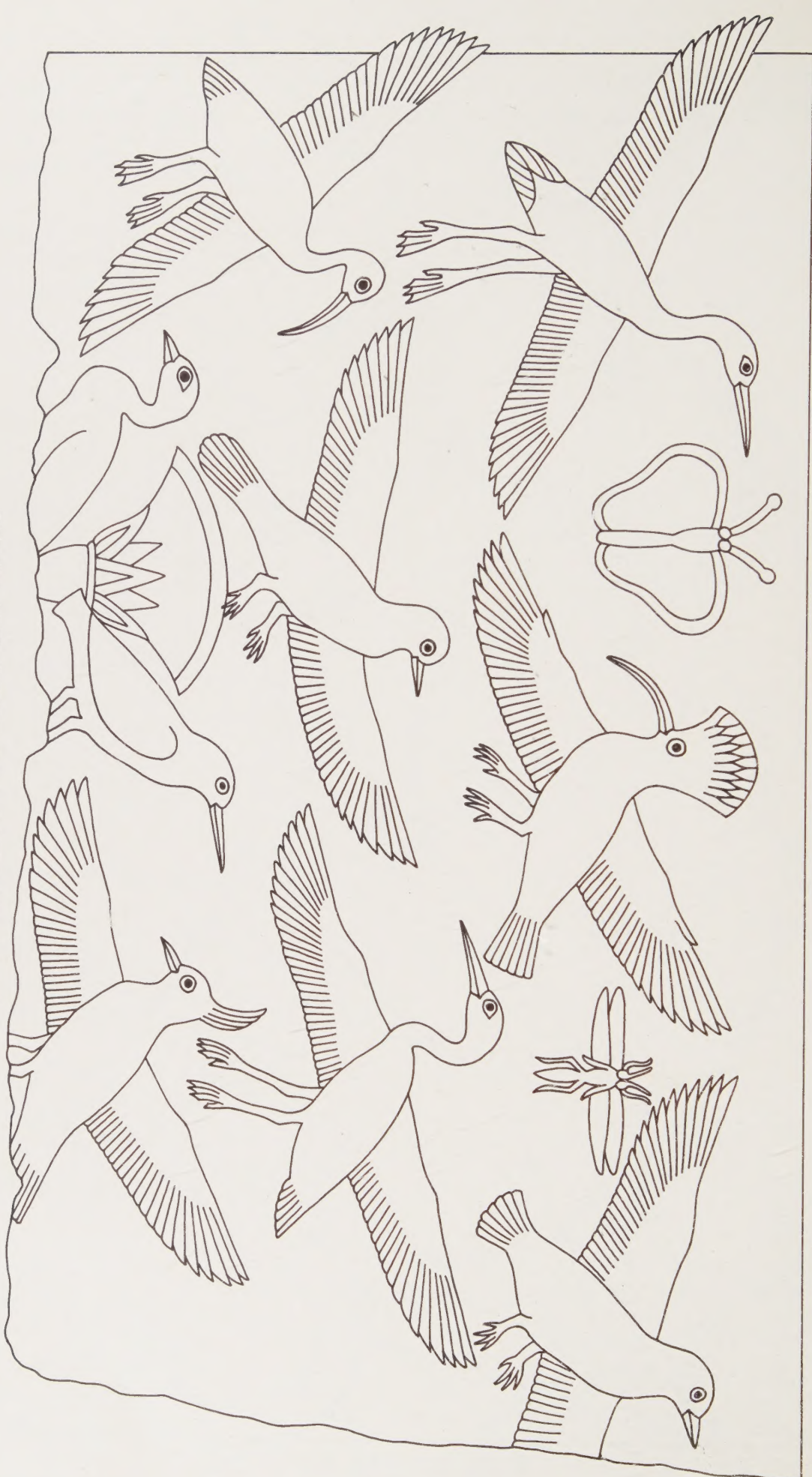
From a relief in the south tomb, Saqqara,
Third Dynasty, about 2660 B.C.



KING DJOSER RUNNING

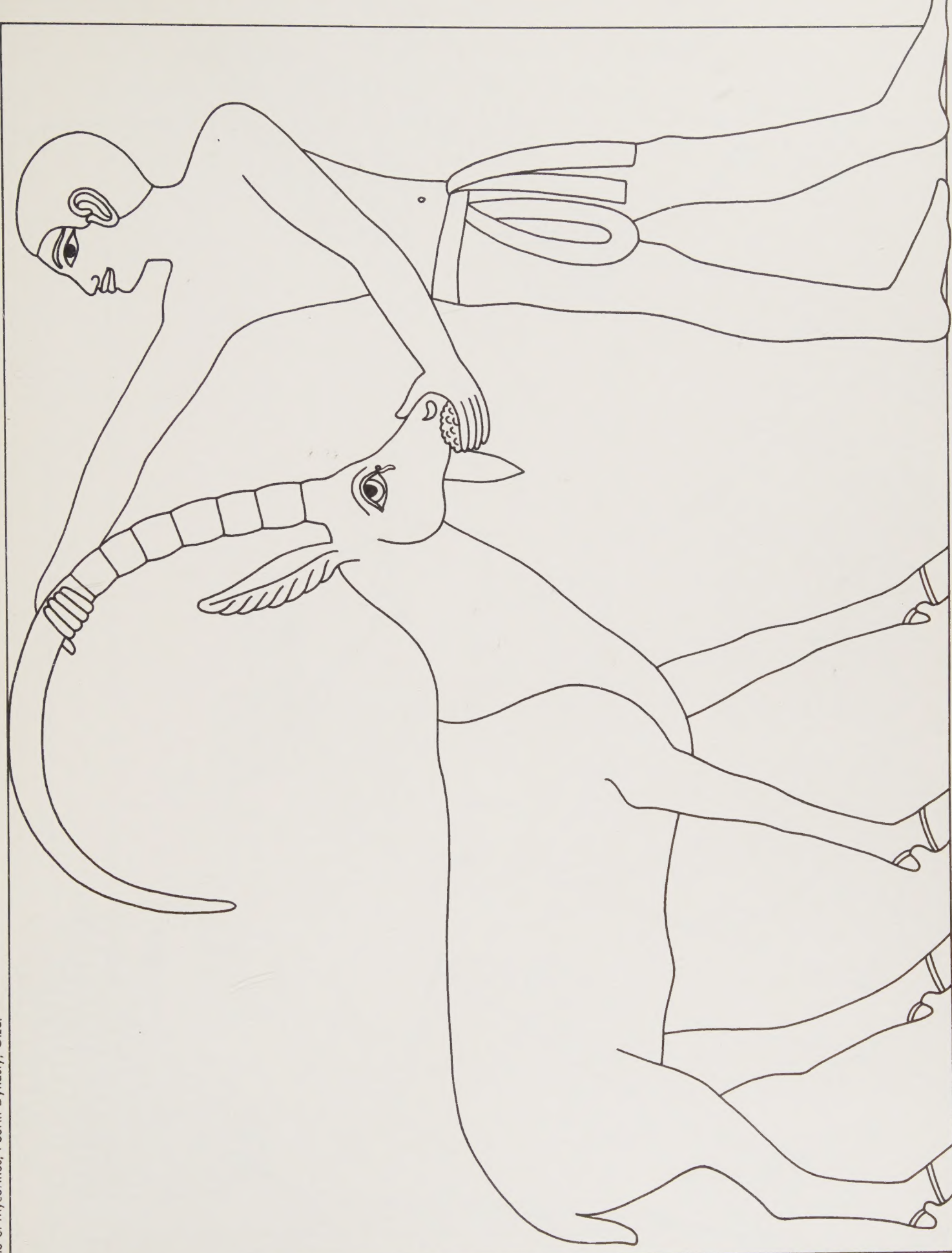
He is wearing the crown of Upper Egypt, which is the land along the Nile River between the Delta and the first cataract.

From a limestone relief in the chapel
of Ka-em-nofret from Saqqara, Fifth Dynasty,
c. 2450 B.C., Boston, Museum of Fine Arts.



BIRDS AND BUGS IN A PAPYRUS POND

Above are herons, an ibis, the hoopoe with his crest of raised feathers,
a dove, a lapwing, a kingfisher, a starling, a butterfly and a grasshopper.

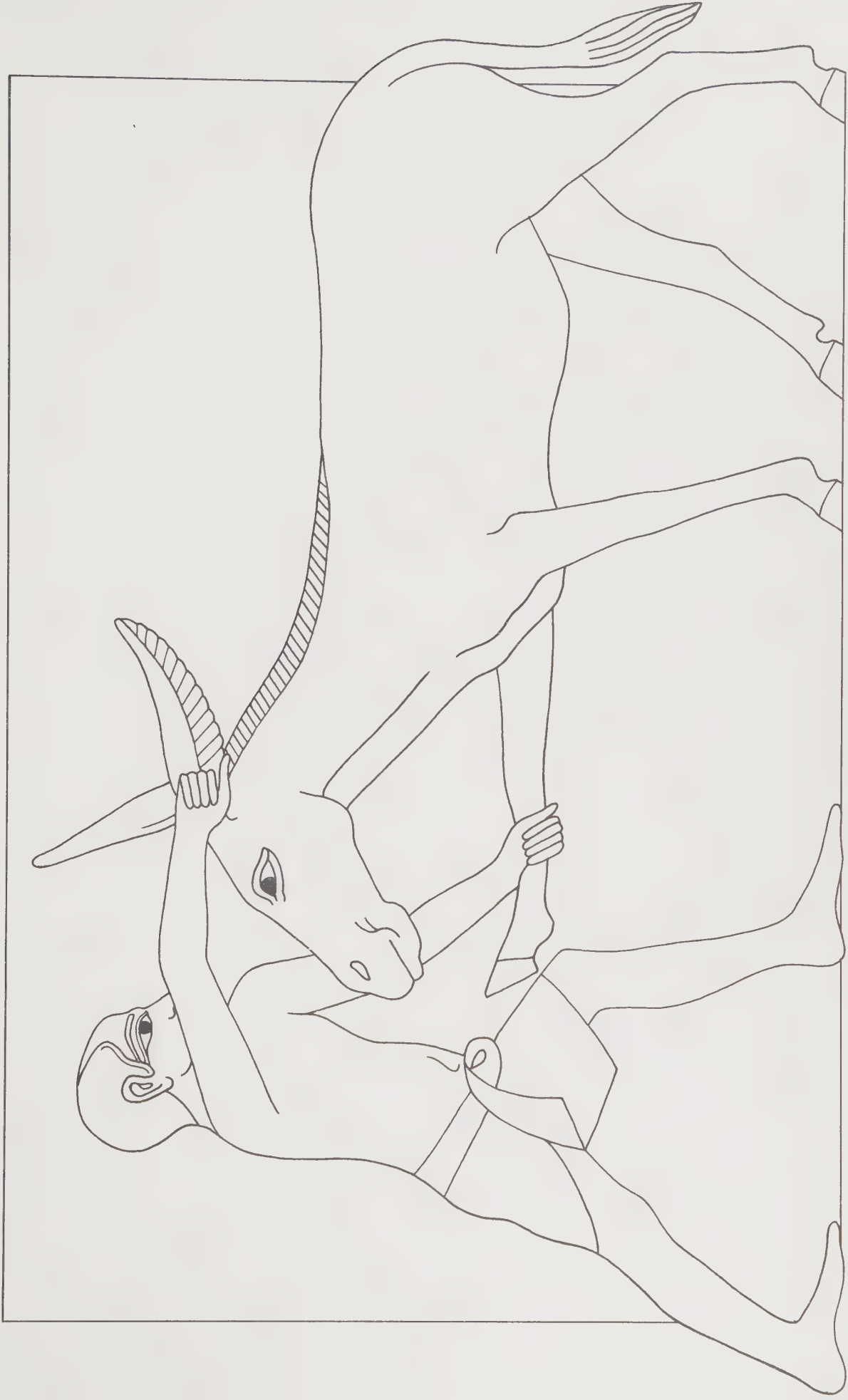


From a limestone relief in the tomb of Ti
near Saqqara, 5th Dynasty, about 2450 B.C.



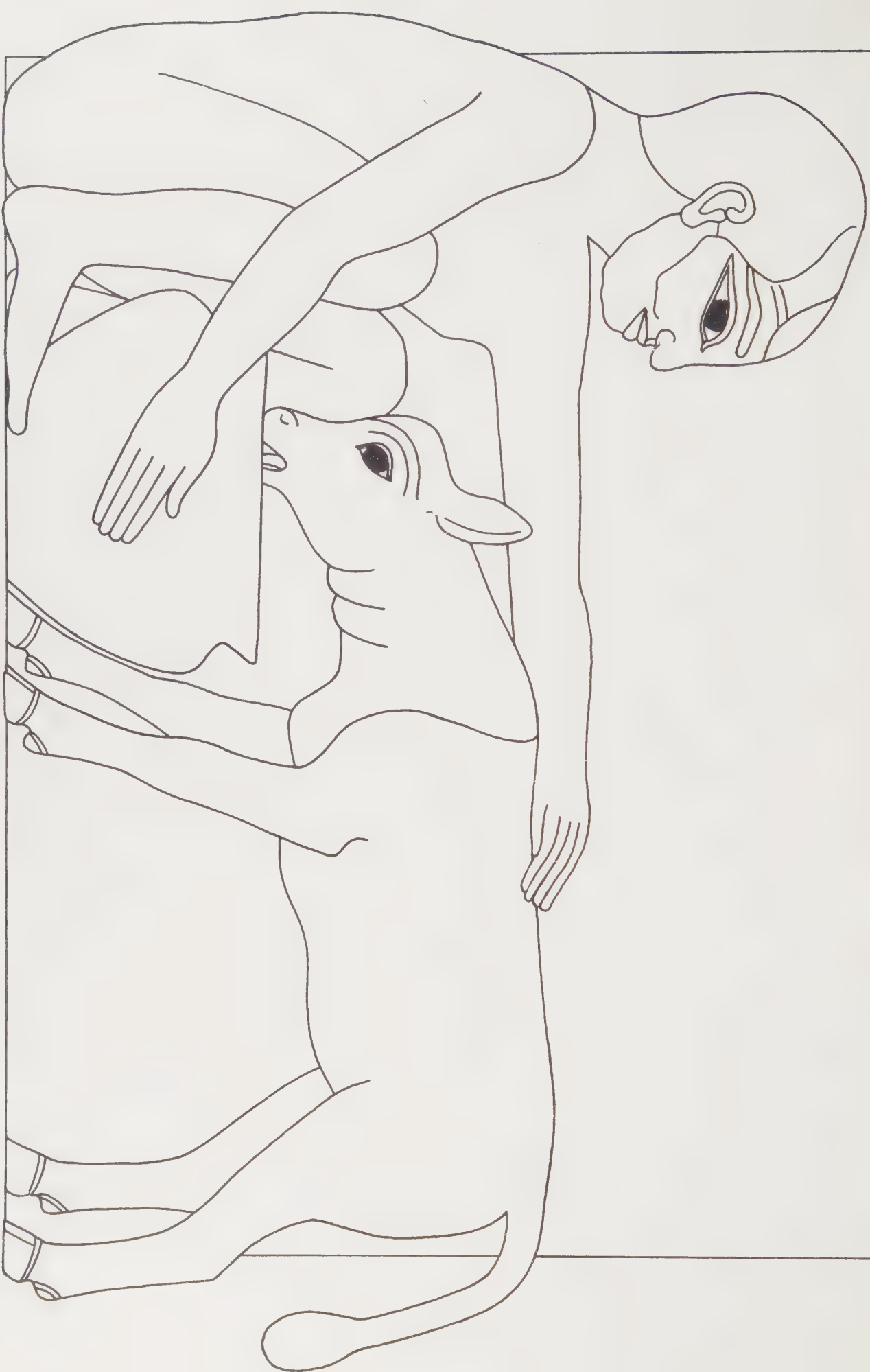
FEEDING A GOOSE

From a limestone relief in the tomb of Ti near Saqqara,
5th Dynasty, about 2450 B.C.



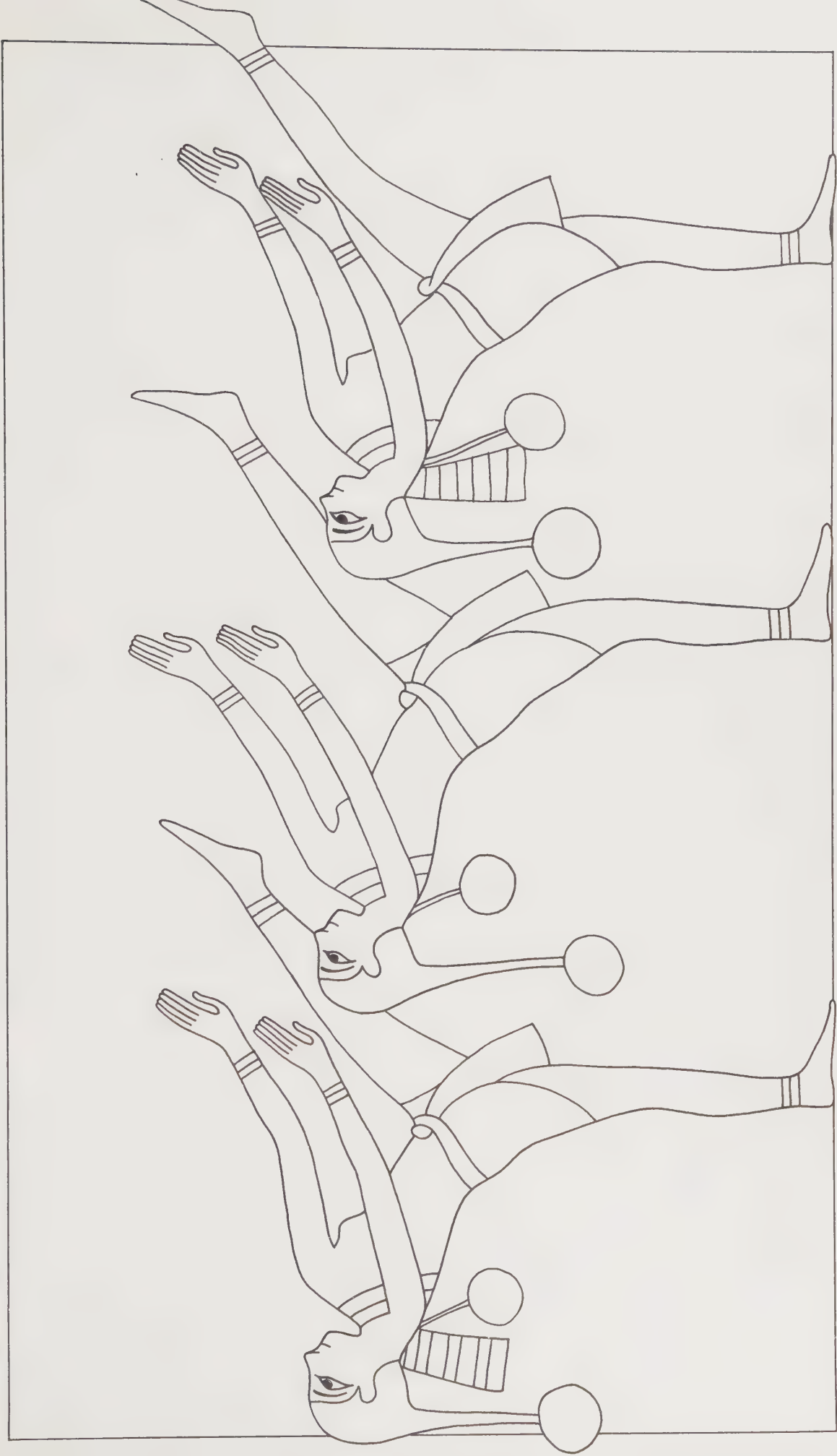
THE STUBBORN DONKEY

From a limestone relief in the tomb of Ti near Saqqara,
5th Dynasty, about 2450 B.C.



FEEDING A CALF

From a limestone relief in the Mastaba of the Vizier Mehu,
Saqqara, 6th Dynasty, about 2300 B.C.

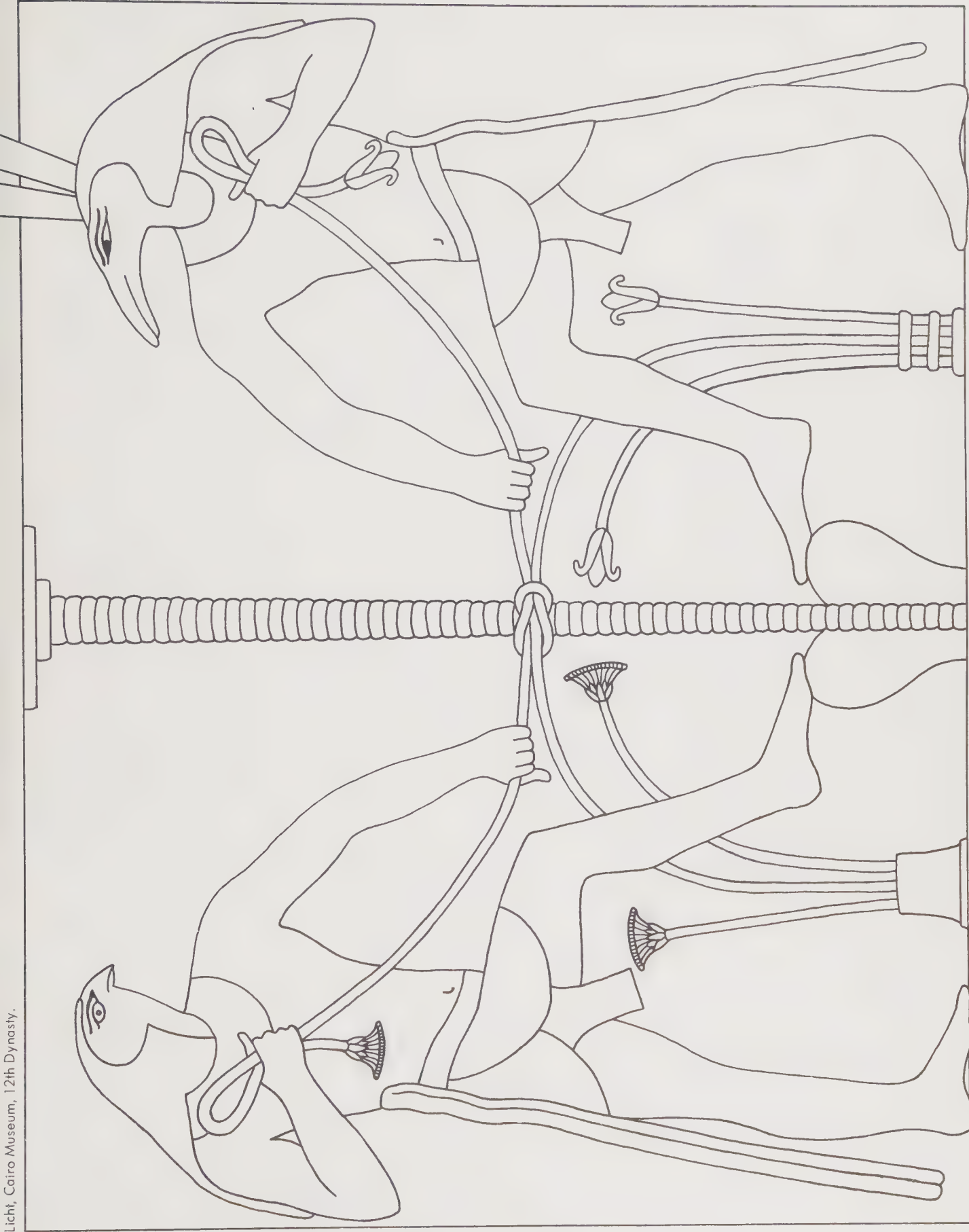


THREE DANCING GIRLS

From a wall-painting in the tomb of Khnemhotpe, Beni Hasan,
from the reign of Amenemmes II or Sesostris II, 12th Dynasty,
about 1900 B.C.

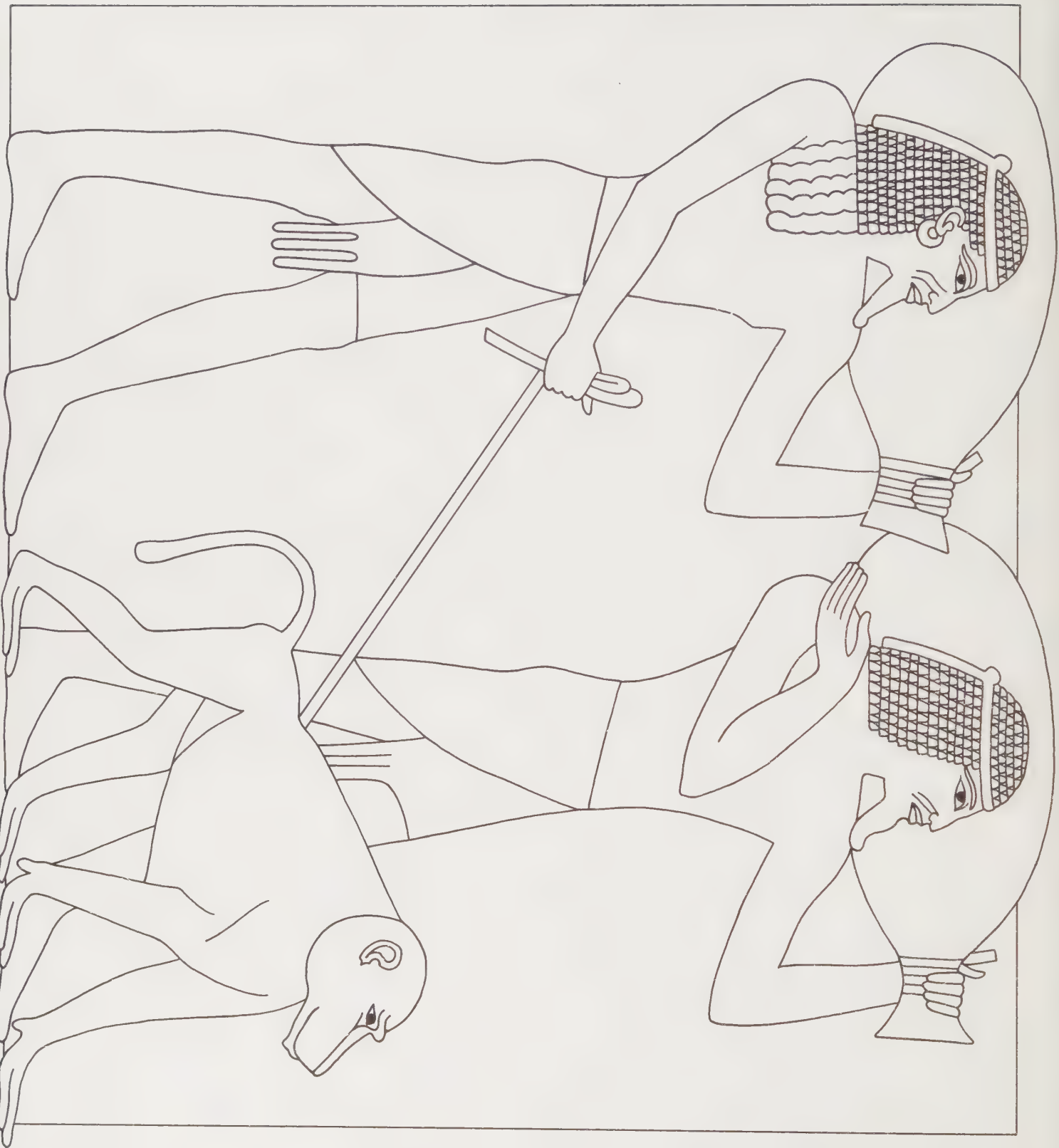


THE FIG TREE



HORUS AND SETH UNITING THE TWO EGYPTS

Horus, the sun god and Lord of Lower Egypt, unites with Seth, Lord of Upper Egypt, by binding together the plants of the two Egypts, papyrus and lotus.



MEN OF PUNT WITH A BABOON

From a limestone relief in the Temple of Queen Hatshepsut at
Deir-el-Bahari, 18th Dynasty, about 1500 B.C.



SOLDIERS OF QUEEN HATSHEPSUT

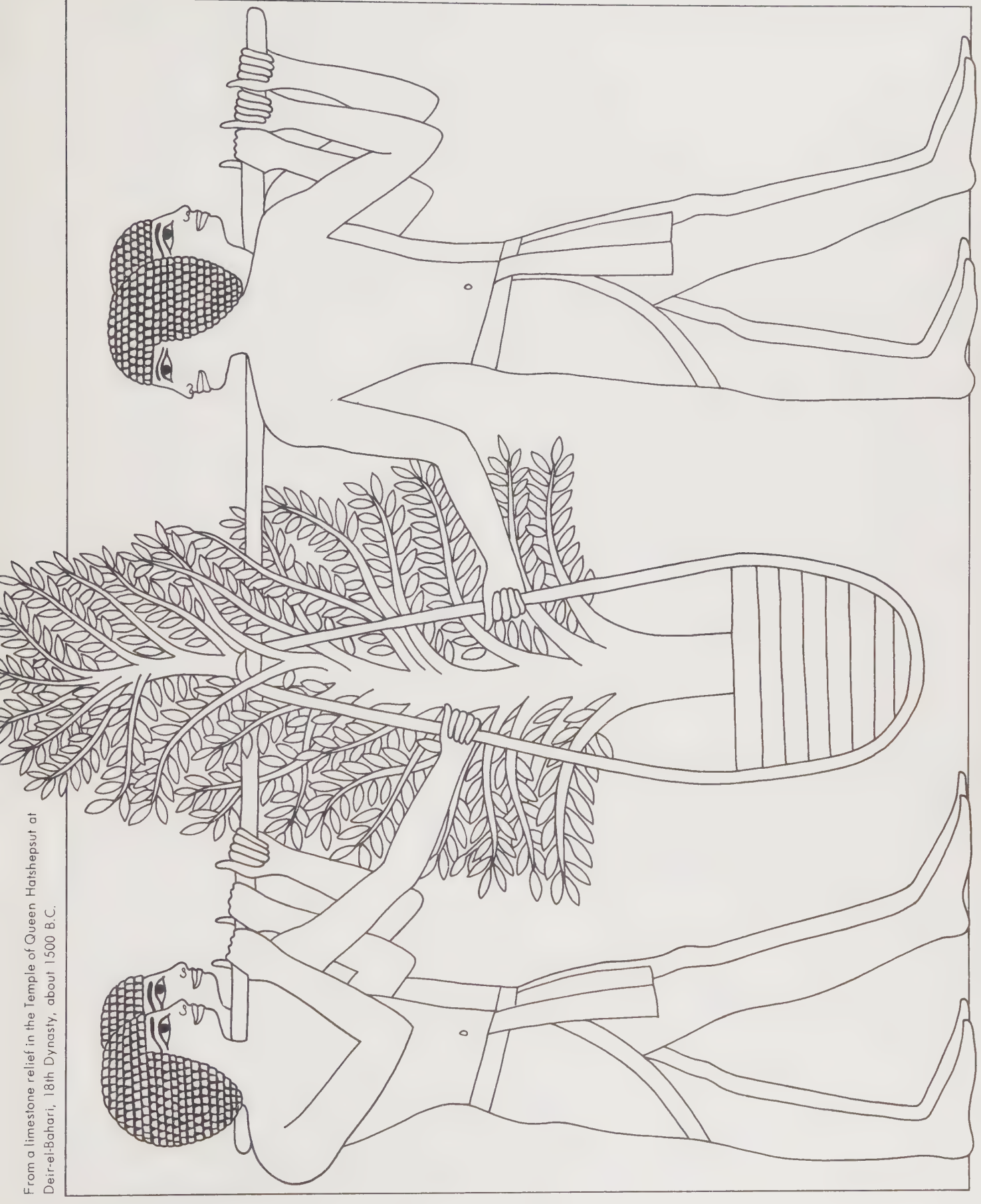
Hatshepsut ruled Egypt with her nephew Tuthmosis III for about 20 years around 1490-1468 B.C. During much of this time she called herself king, not just queen, to show that she was actually the ruler.

From a wall-painting in the tomb of Sennofer, Thebes,
18th Dynasty, reign of Tutmosis III.



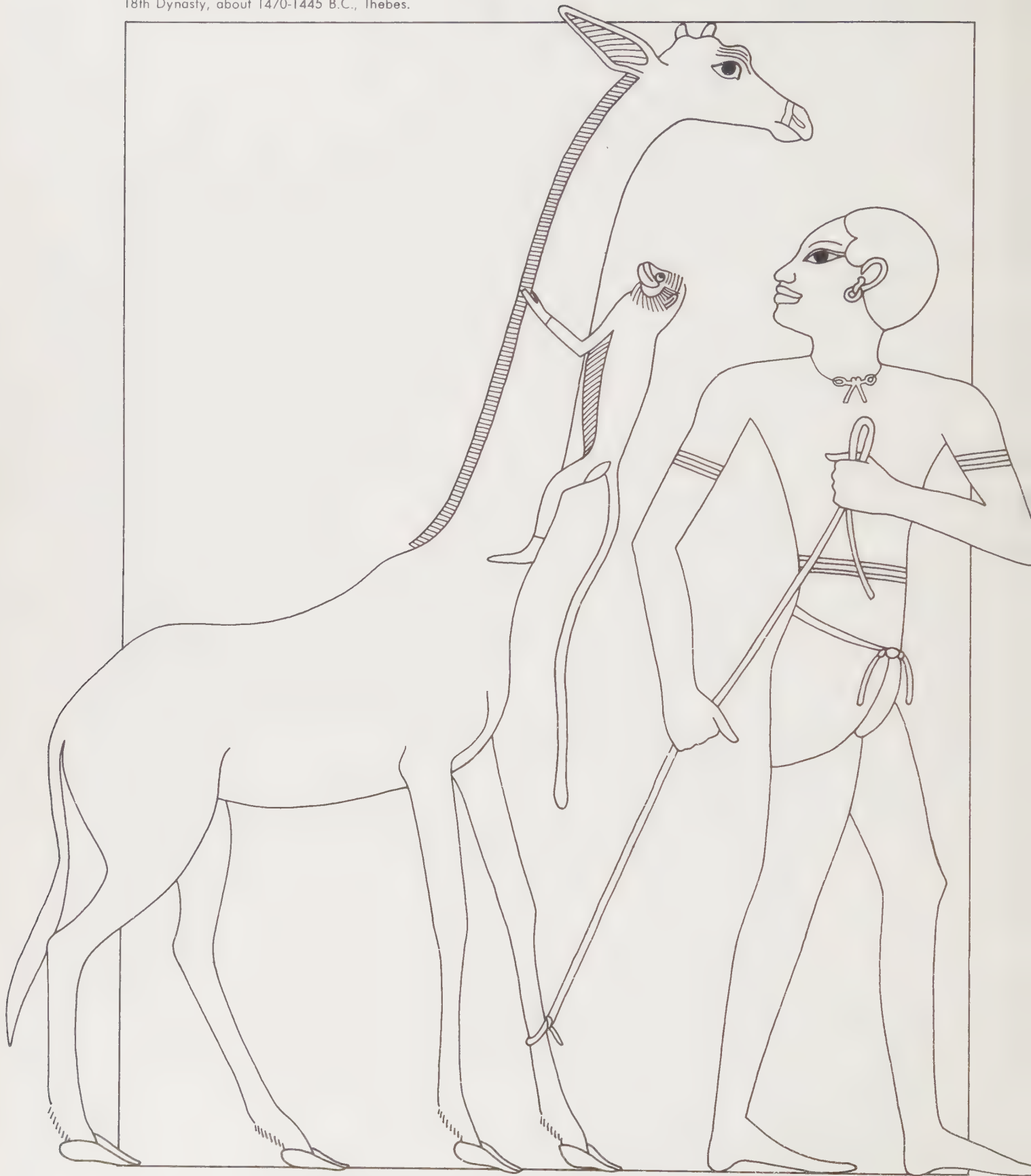
SENNOFER, THE ROYAL GARDENER, AND HIS SISTER MERIT

From a limestone relief in the Temple of Queen Hatshepsut at Deir-el-Bahari, 18th Dynasty, about 1500 B.C.



GARDENERS CARRYING AN INCENSE TREE

From a wall-painting in the tomb of the Vizier Rekh-mi-Re,
18th Dynasty, about 1470-1445 B.C., Thebes.



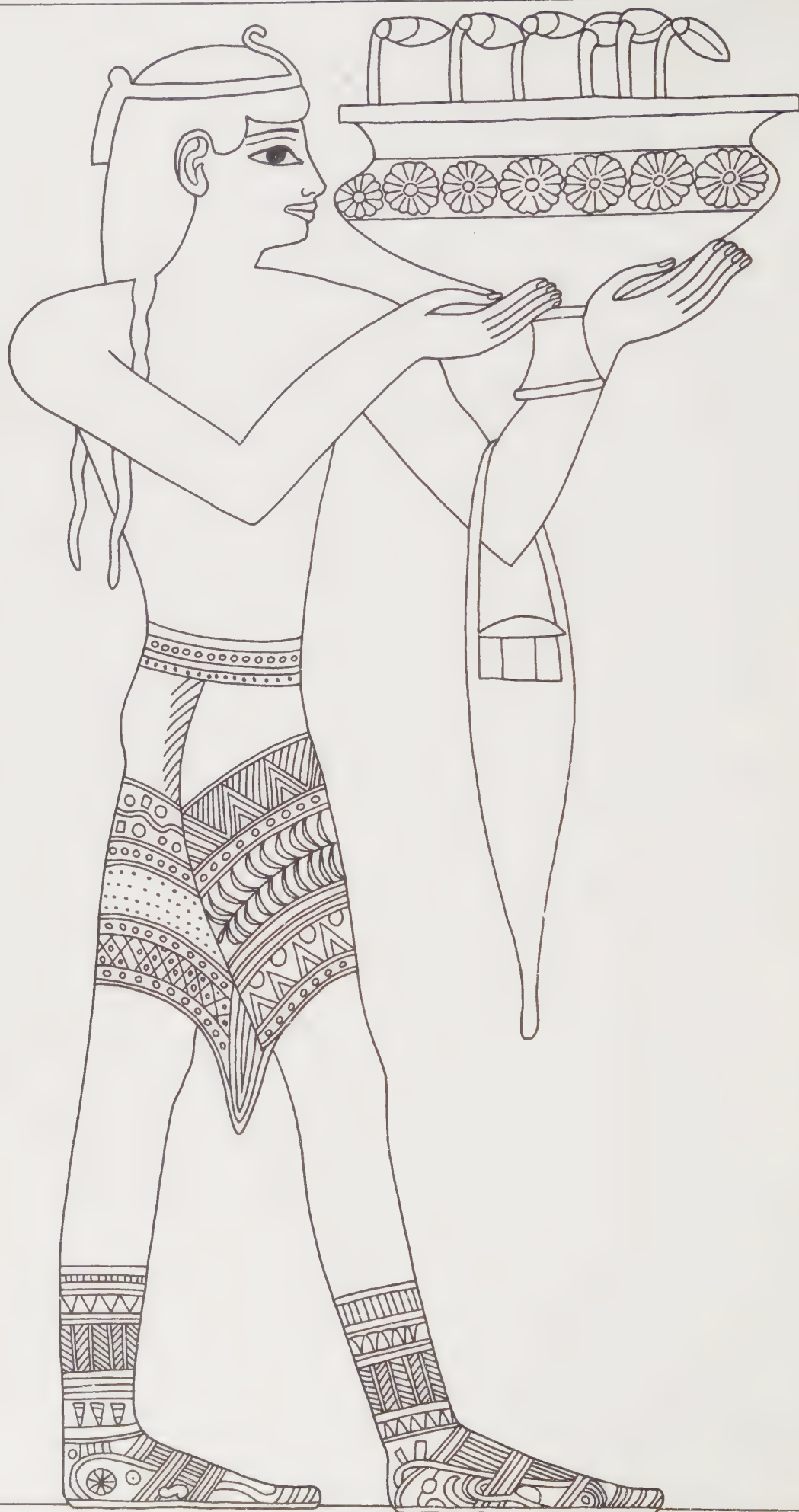
A NUBIAN WITH A GIRAFFE AND A MONKEY

Nubians came from Nubia, the land to the south of Egypt, beyond the first Cataract of the Nile.



A GOLDSMITH AT WORK

From a wall-painting in the tomb of the Vizier Rekh-mi-Re,
18th Dynasty, about 1470-1445 B.C., Thebes.



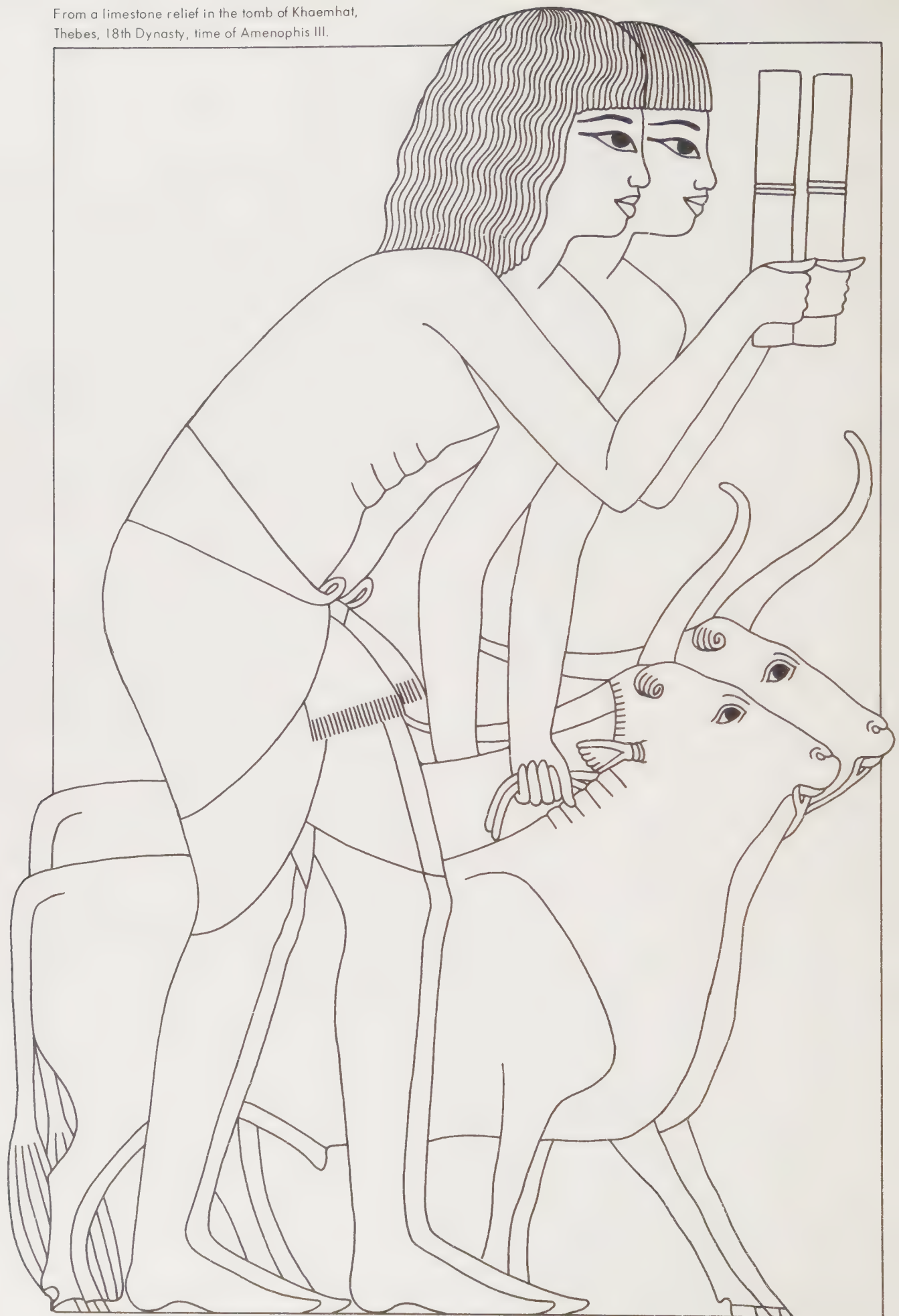
A TRIBUTE BEARING KEFTIAN, OR MINOAN, FROM CRETE

From a wall-painting in the tomb of Amenhotep-si-se,
an official of Tutmosis IV, 18th Dynasty, about 1405 B.C.,
Thebes.



THE SPHINX MAKER

From a limestone relief in the tomb of Khaemhat,
Thebes, 18th Dynasty, time of Amenophis III.

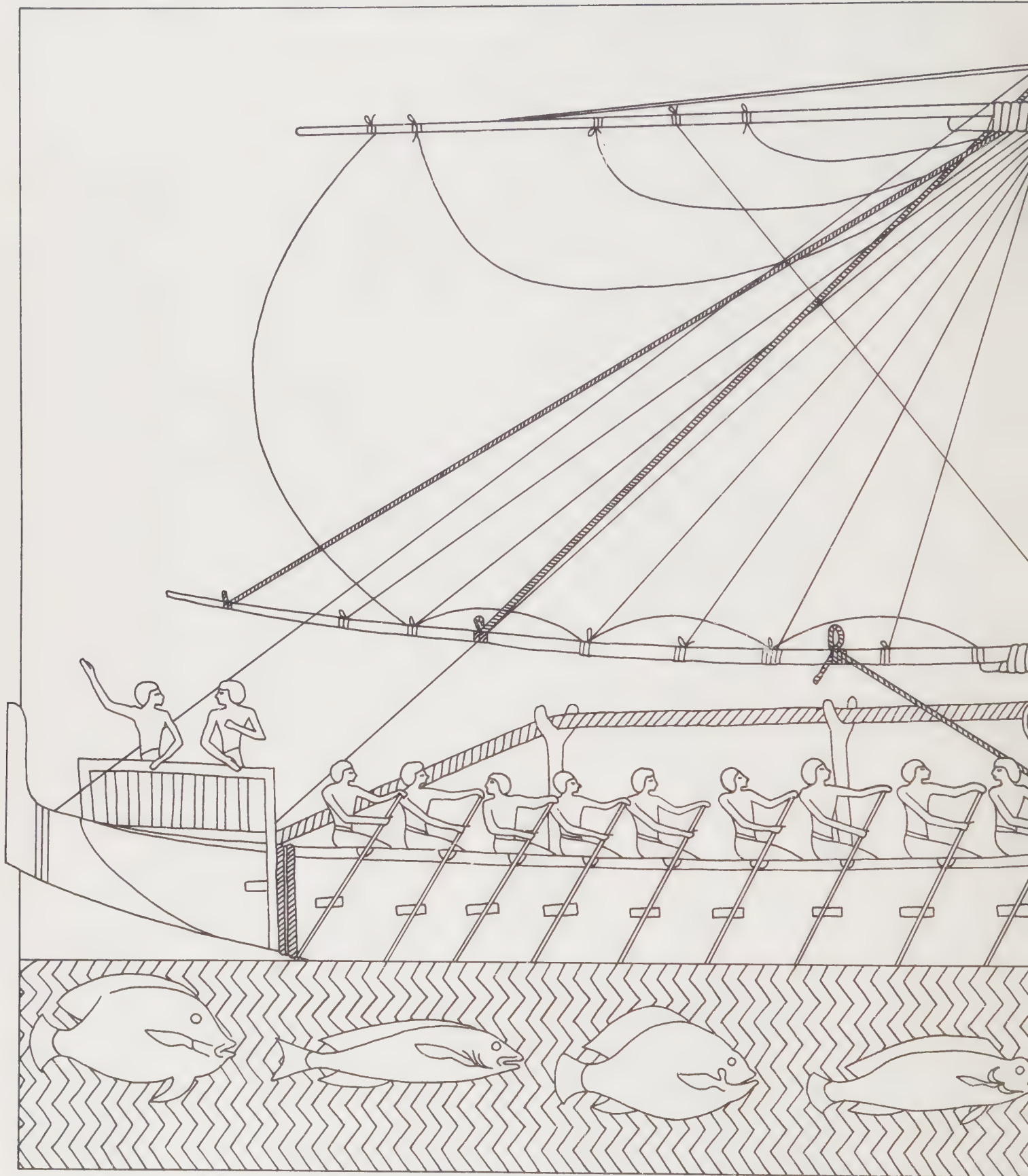


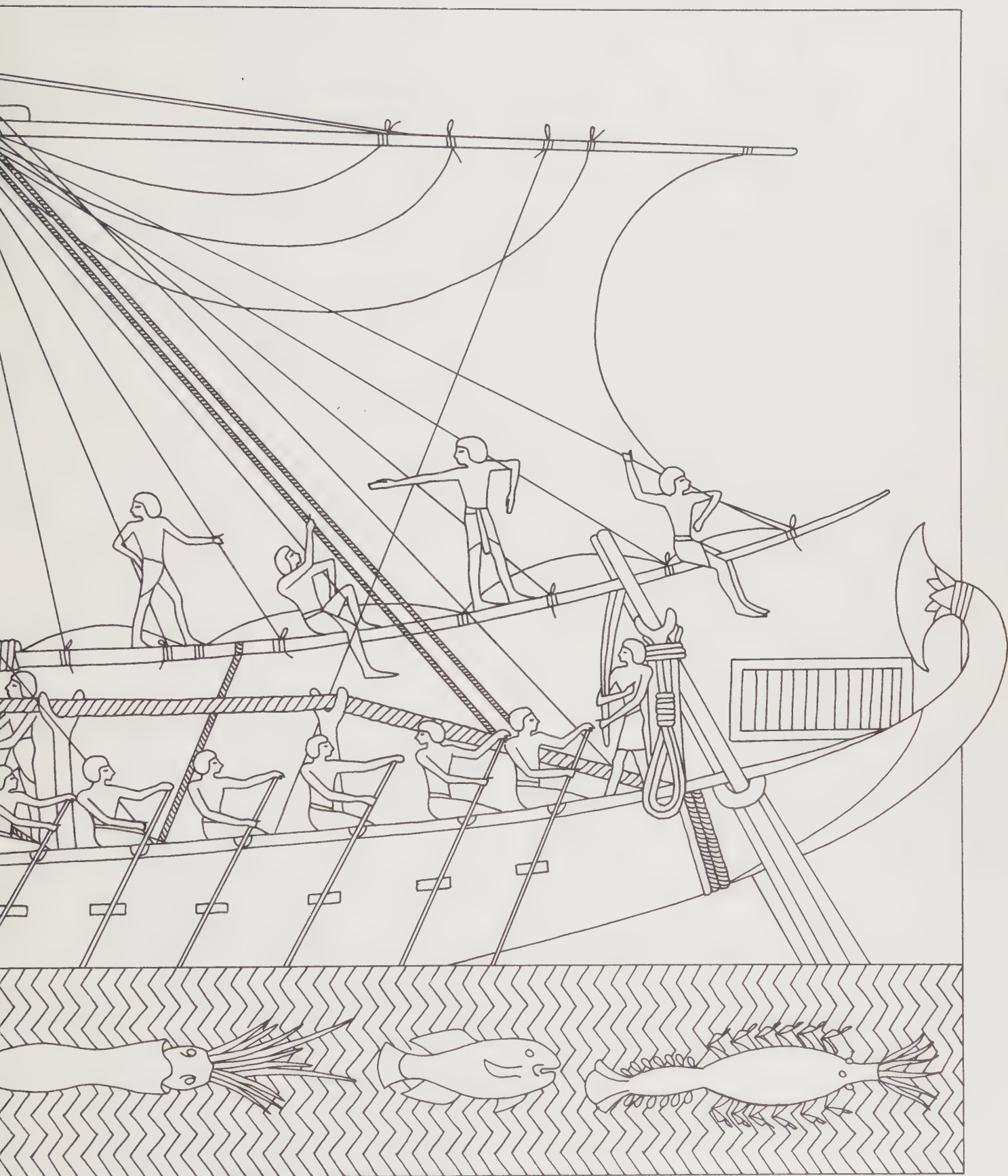
COUNTING CATTLE

From a wall-painting in the British Museum
from the tomb of Neb Amun, Thebes, 18th Dynasty,
about 1370 B C



From a limestone relief in the Temple of Queen Hatshepsut at Deir-el-Bahari, 18th Dynasty, about 1500 B.C.



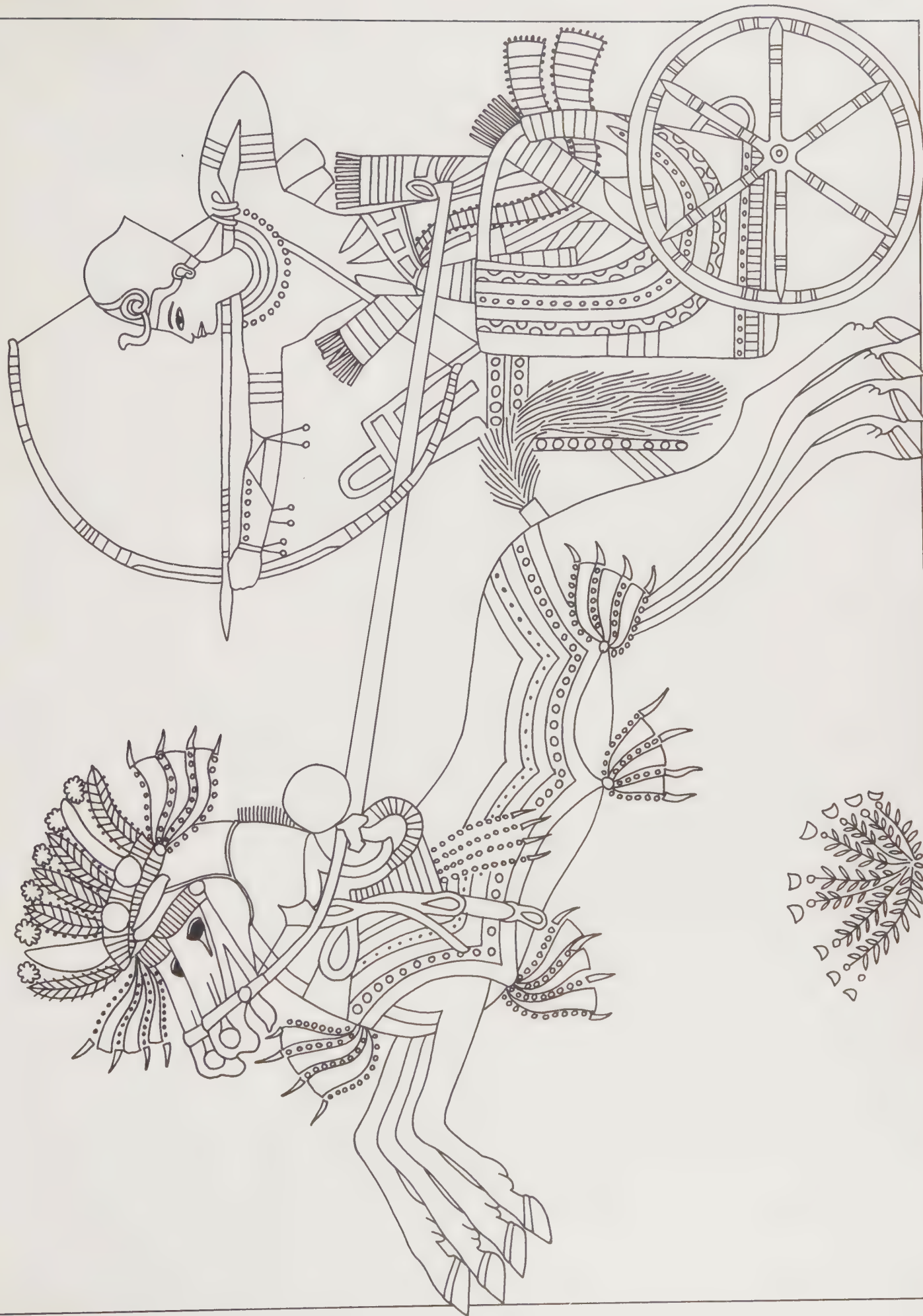


From a painted limestone relief from Memphis,
18th Dynasty, time of Amenophis IV (Akhenaton), Berlin, Museum.



QUEEN MERITATEN OFFERING A LOTUS TO KING SMENKHKARE

Meritaten was the eldest daughter of Amenophis IV, A ruler who created a great religious controversy. He tried to replace the many gods worshipped by the Egyptians with one, the solar disk, Aten. Akhenaton, the name by which he is most often called, includes the name of Aten. While Akhenaton was pharaoh the new religion persisted; but Smenkhare, Meritaten's husband, returned to the old gods when he became king.



From a relief on a gold-plated shrine from the tomb of Tutankhamen, Valley of the Kings, 18th Dynasty, about 1339 B.C. Cairo Museum.



KING TUTANKHAMEN HUNTING

Tutankhamen became the Pharaoh of Egypt when he was only ten years old and ruled until he was about eighteen. He is famous because of his tomb, which was uncovered in 1922. It contained the thousands of beautiful objects intended for his use in the after-life.

From a relief on a gold-plated shrine from the tomb of Tutankhamen, Valley of the Kings, 18th Dynasty, about 1339 B.C. Cairo Museum.



QUEEN ANKHESNAMUN

Ankhesnamun was the wife of Tutankhamen.



LADIES AT A BANQUET

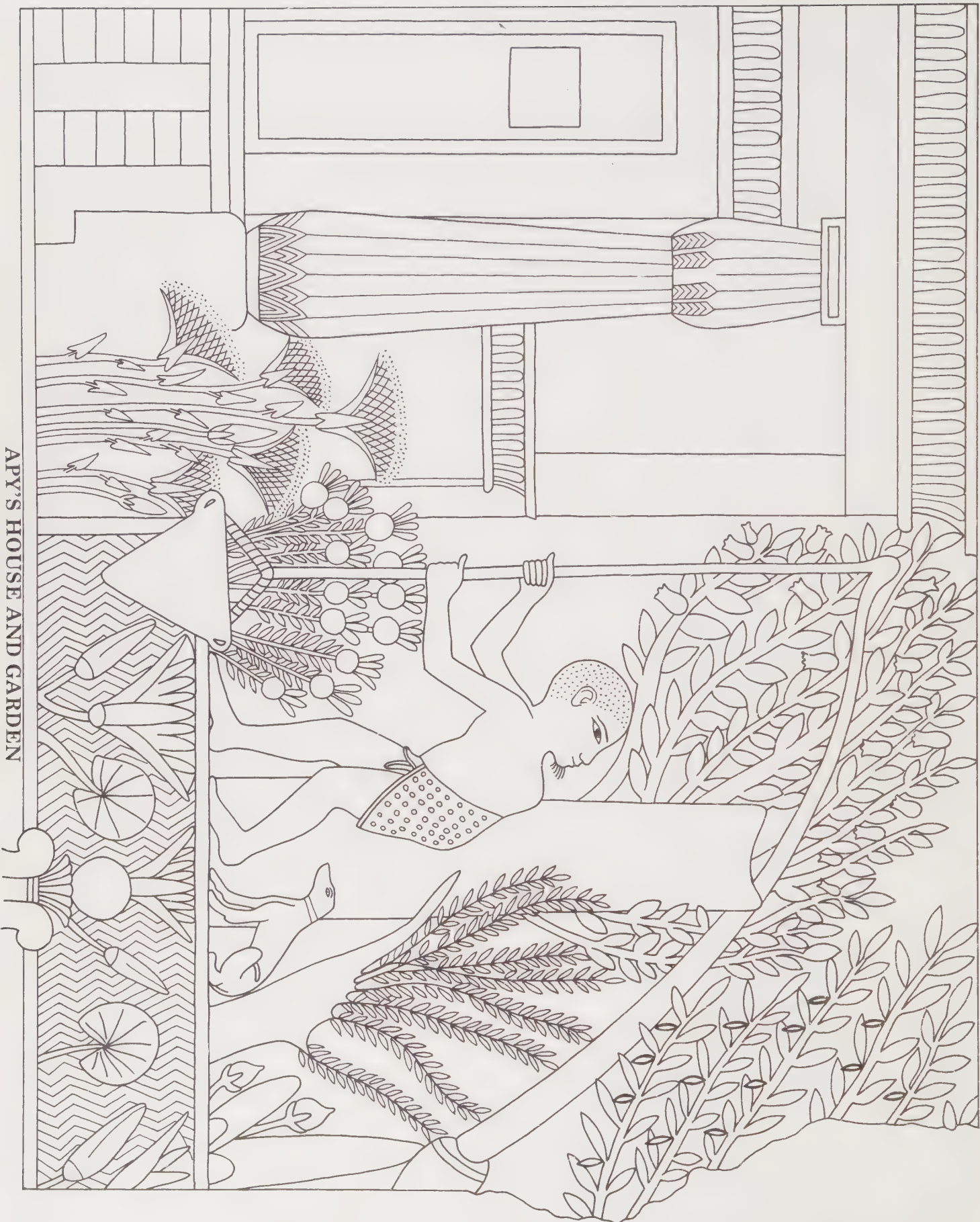
From a wall-painting in the tomb of Userhet, Thebes,
first half of the 19th Dynasty from the period of
Ramesses I and Seti I.



ANUBIS

The dog god Anubis introduced the dead to the afterworld.

From a wall-painting in the tomb of Apy,
Thebes, Ramesside period, 19th Dynasty,
14th century B.C.



APY'S HOUSE AND GARDEN



APY'S CAT

From a wall-painting in the tomb of Nefertari,
Queen of Ramesses II, Valley of the Queens, Thebes,
19th Dynasty.



NEFERTARI PLAYING DRAUGHTS

Nefertari was the wife of Ramesses II, whose picture is on the back cover. Ramesses II ruled for 67 years. He fought the invasion of the 'Peoples of the Sea' and made peace with the Hittite Empire. The many temples and great buildings which were constructed during his reign show that Egypt was very prosperous at that time.

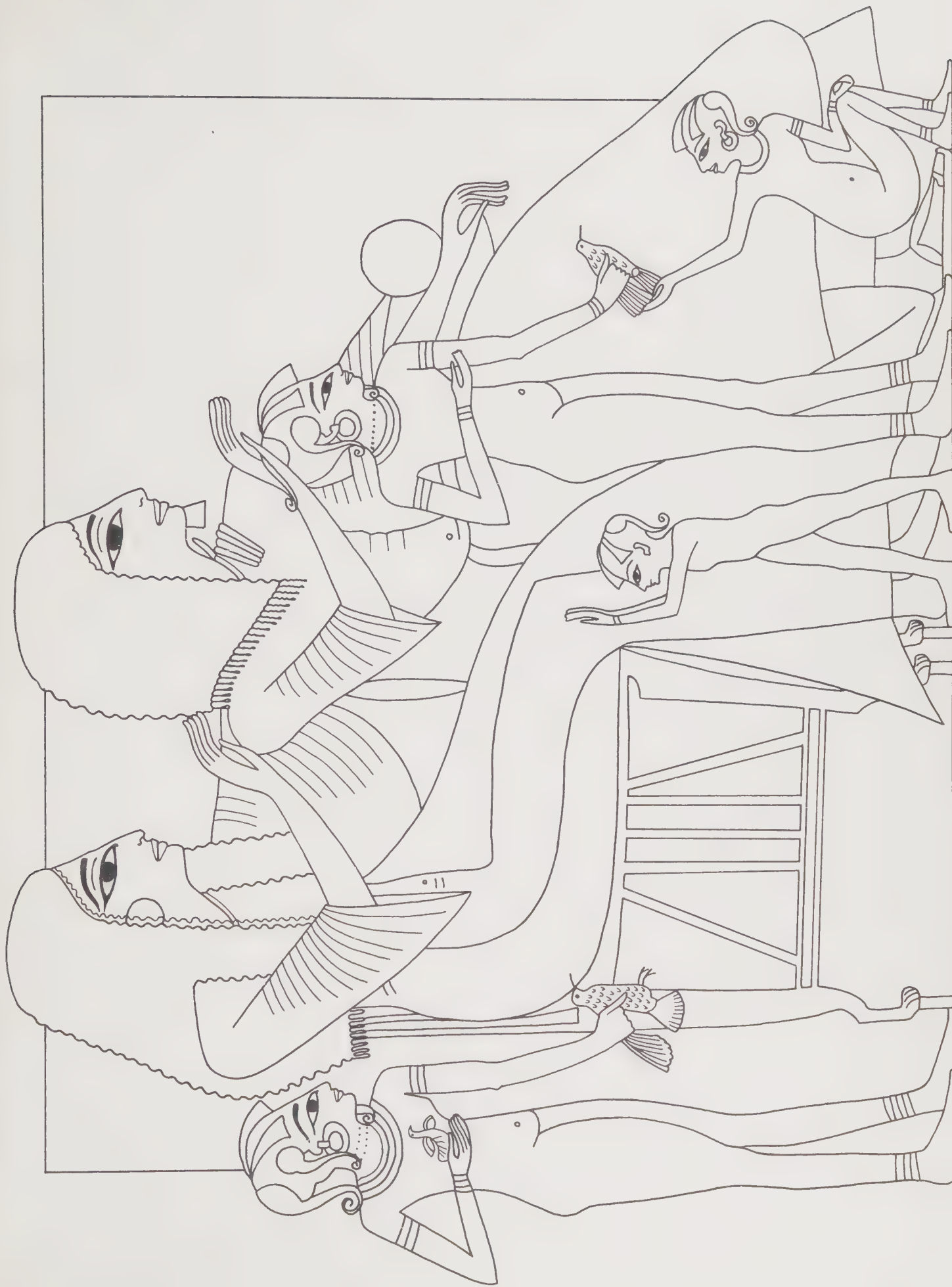


THE GODDESS IPET, THE GREAT ONE, MISTRESS OF HEAVEN,
AND SOBEK, THE WATER GOD OF CROCODILOPOLIS

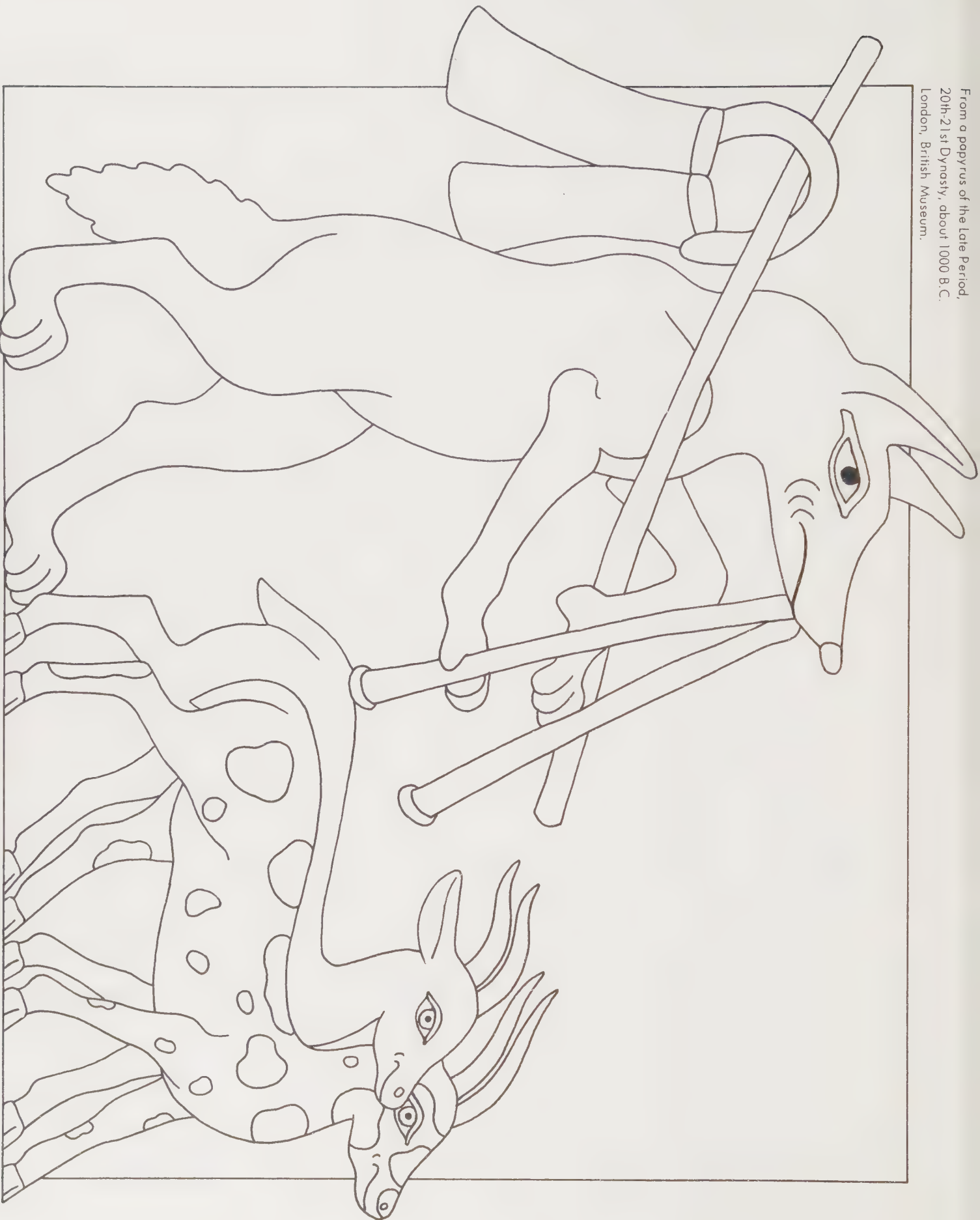
From a limestone relief from Saqqara, 19th Dynasty,
about 1300 B.C., Cairo Museum.



DANCING GIRLS



From a papyrus of the Late Period,
20th-21st Dynasty, about 1000 B.C.,
London, British Museum.

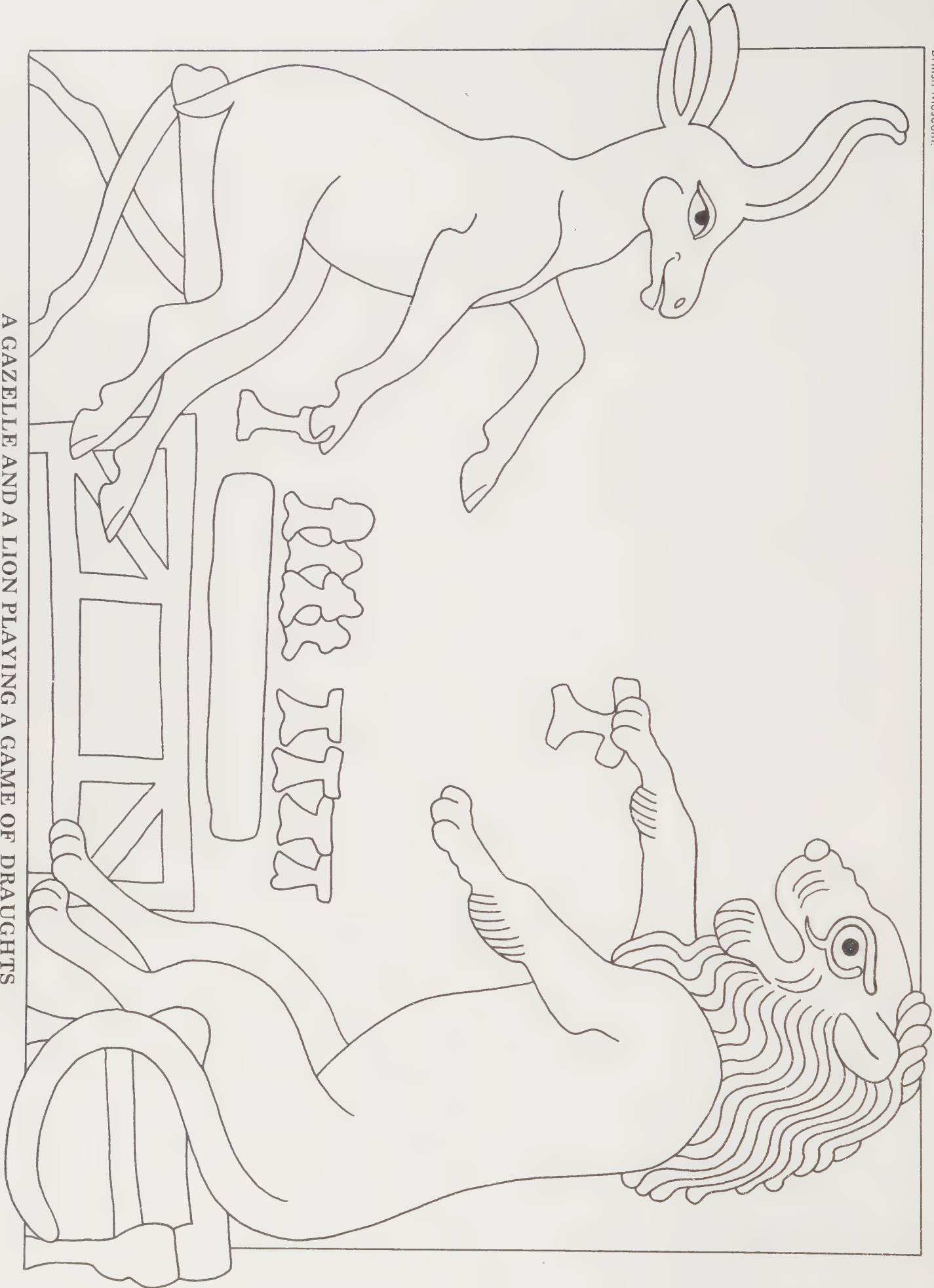


A FOX PIPING FOR TWO GAZELLES

From a wall-painting in the tomb of Sennedjem,
Deir-el-Medina, 20th Dynasty, about 1150 B.C.



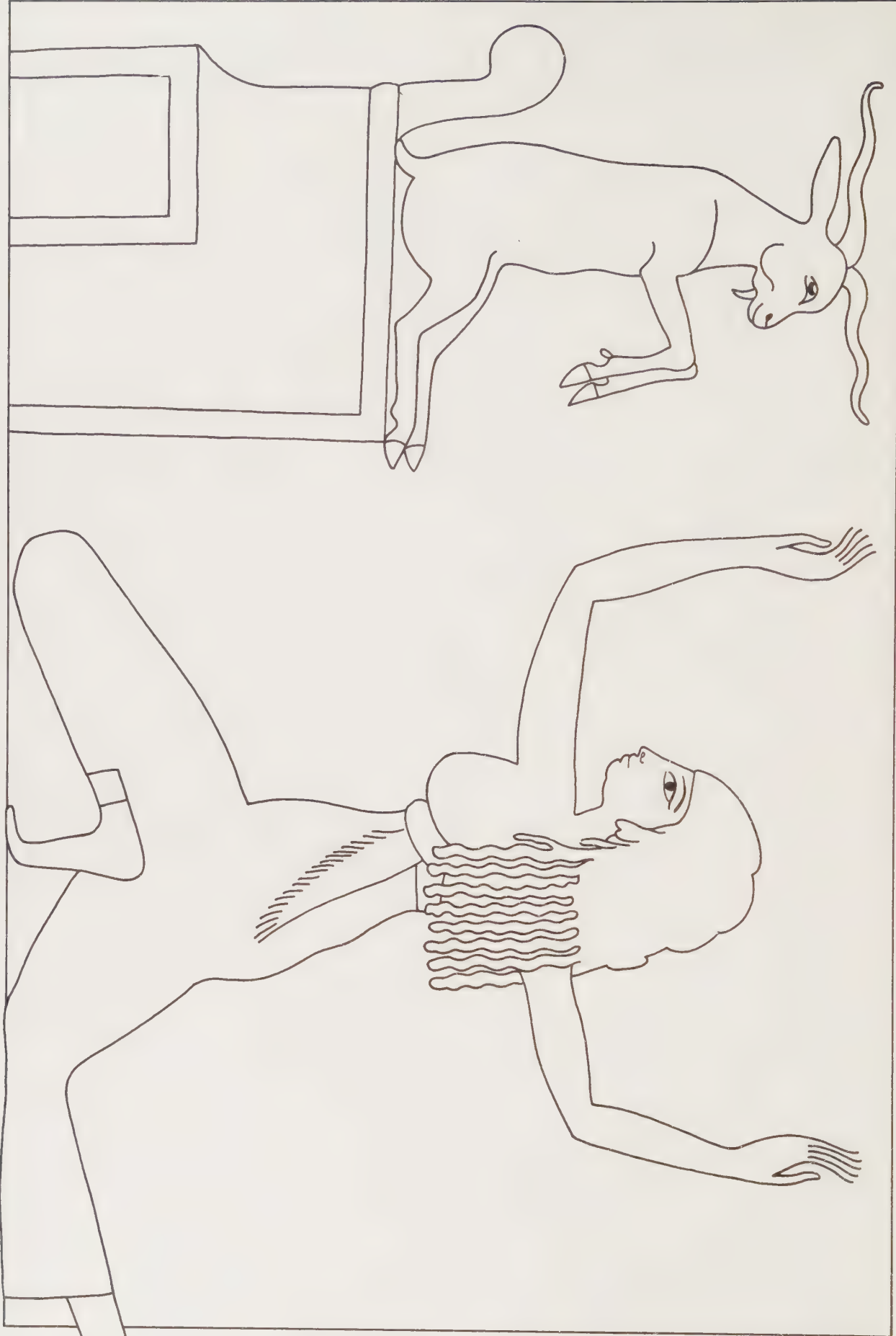
PLOWING



A GAZELLE AND A LION PLAYING A GAME OF DRAUGHTS



HARVESTING FLAX



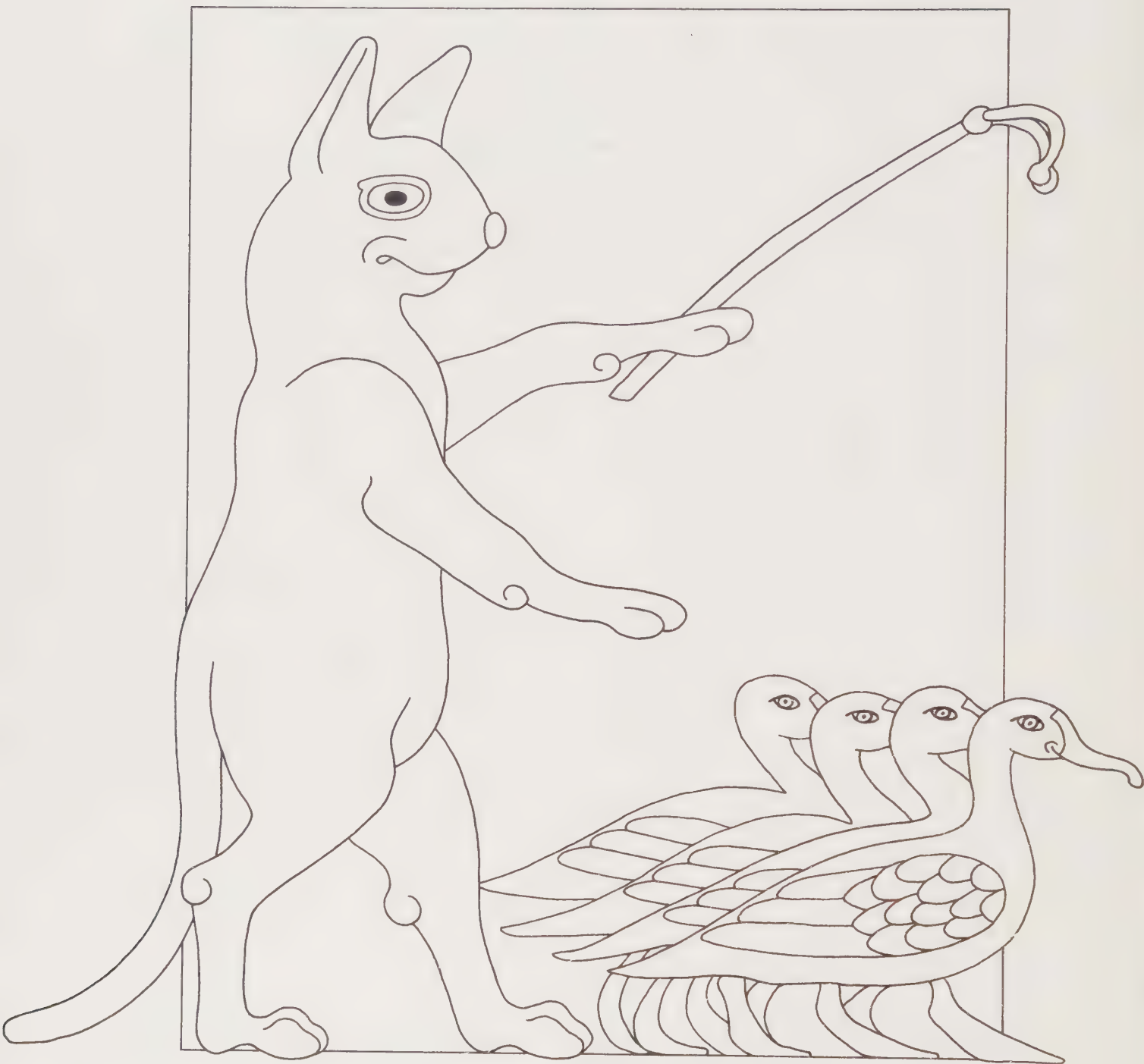
PRAISING AMON

Amon could take any form he wished, but he was often shown as a ram. He was thought to have been the creator of everything.

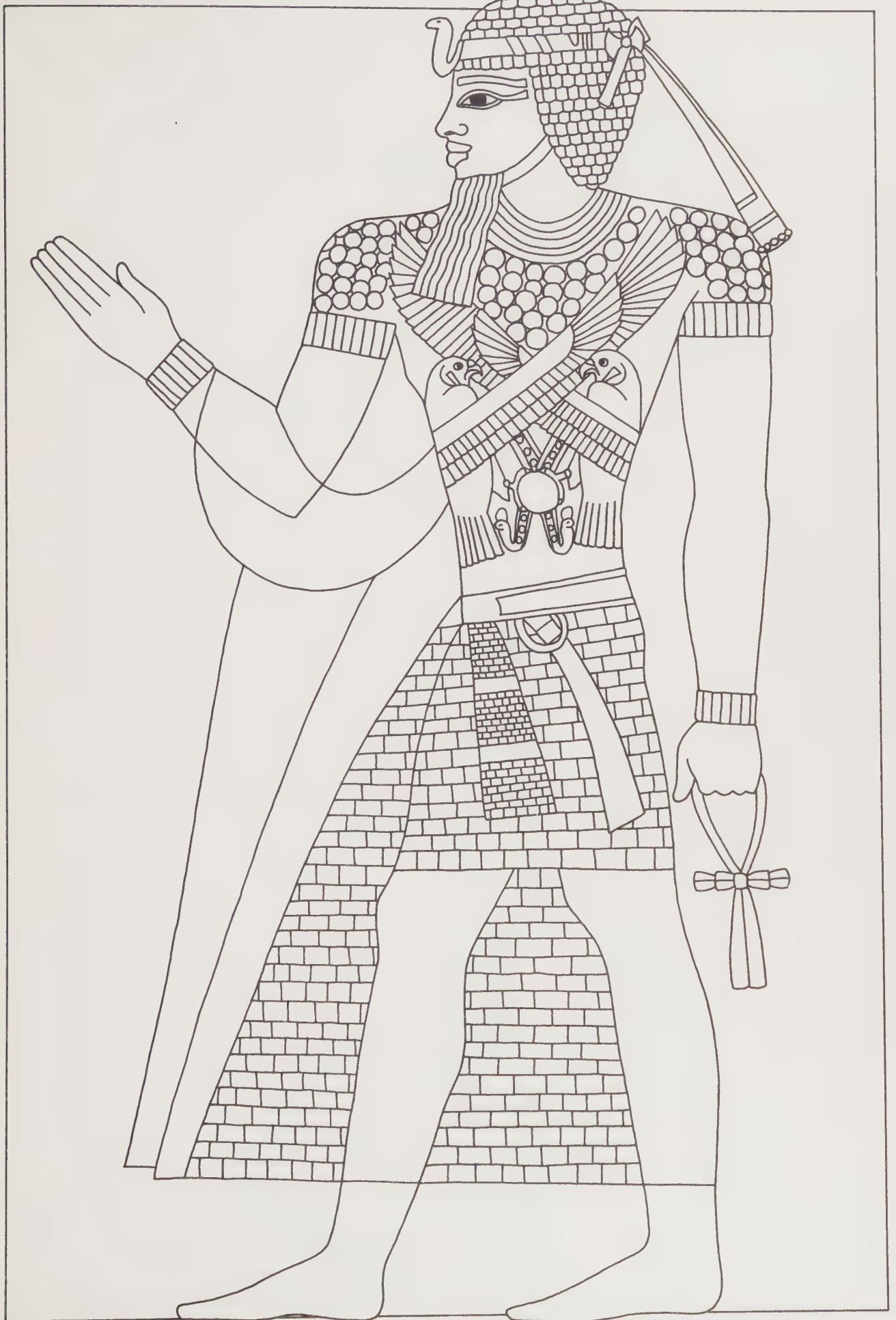


A NUBIAN LADY WITH A DRUM

From a papyrus of the Late Period,
20th-21st Dynasty, about 1000 B.C.
London, British Museum.

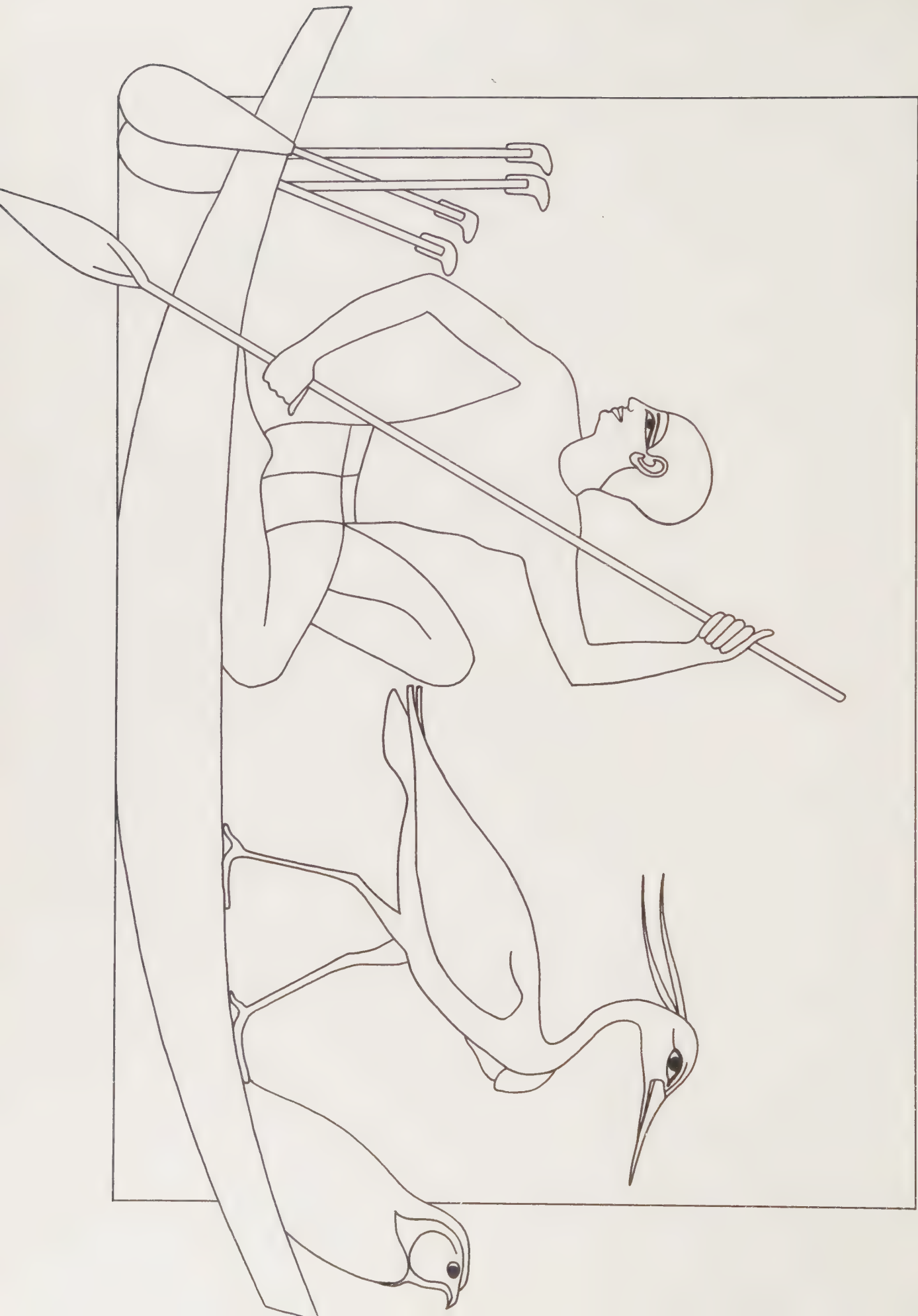


A CAT AND A GAGGLE OF GEESE

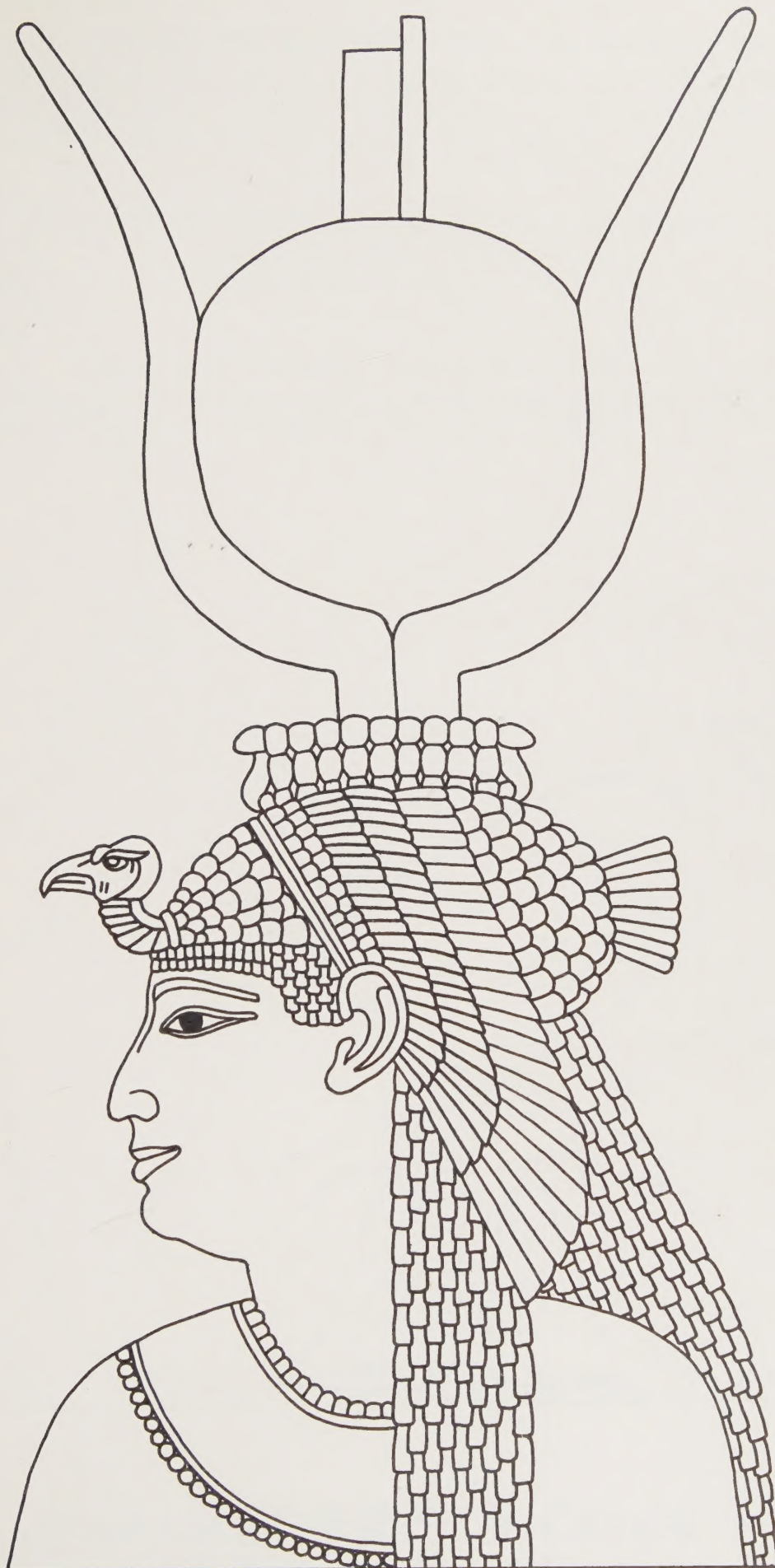


A NUBIAN KING

From a relief on the sarcophagus of Thotartaius,
Ptolemaic period. Cairo Museum.

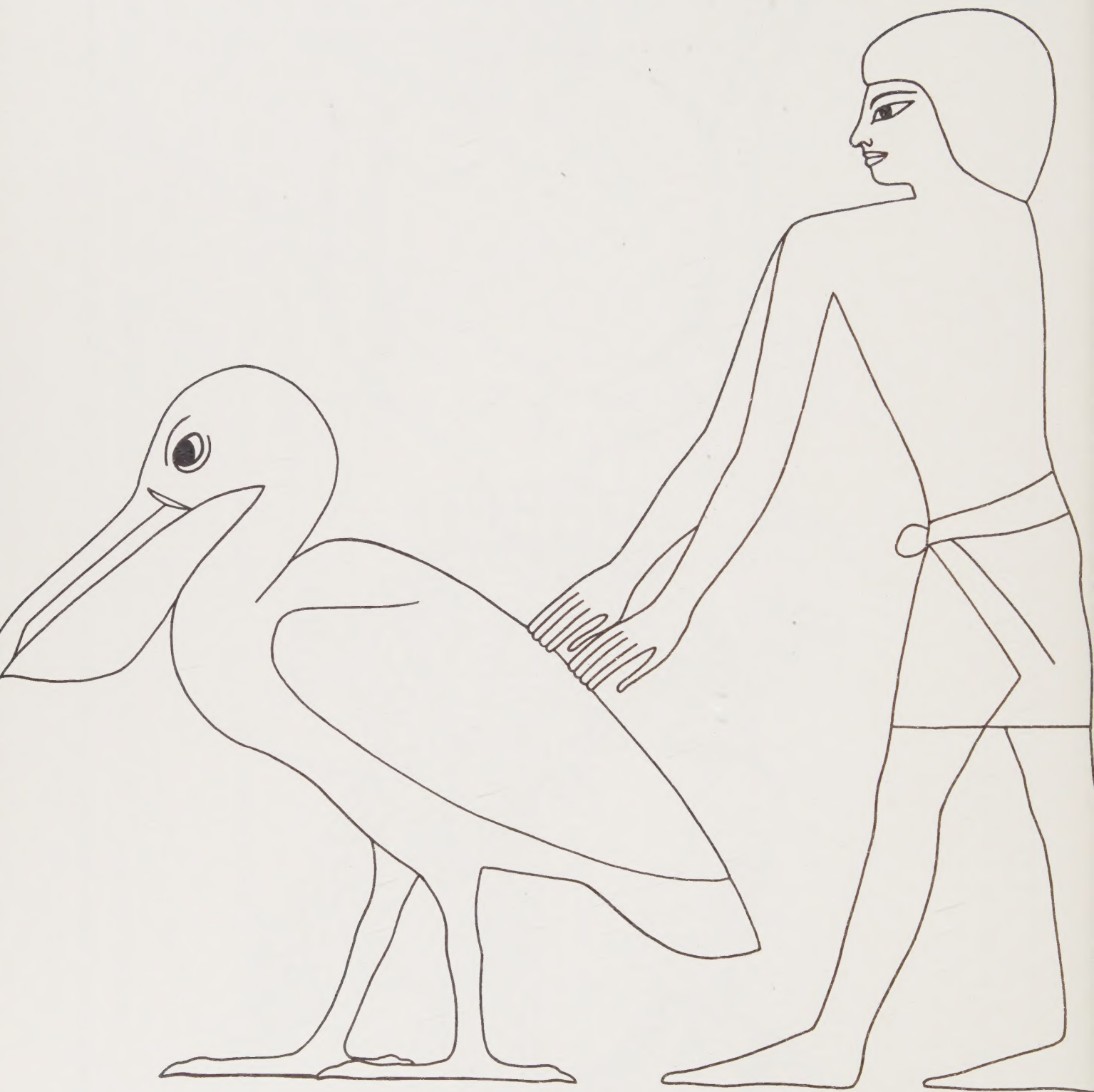


From a limestone relief, Denderah,
Ptolemaic period.



CLEOPATRA wearing the horned headdress of the cow
goddess Hathor, the smiling goddess of joy and dancing and music.

From a relief from the Sun Temple of Niuserre,
Abu Gorab, 5th Dynasty, Berlin Museum.



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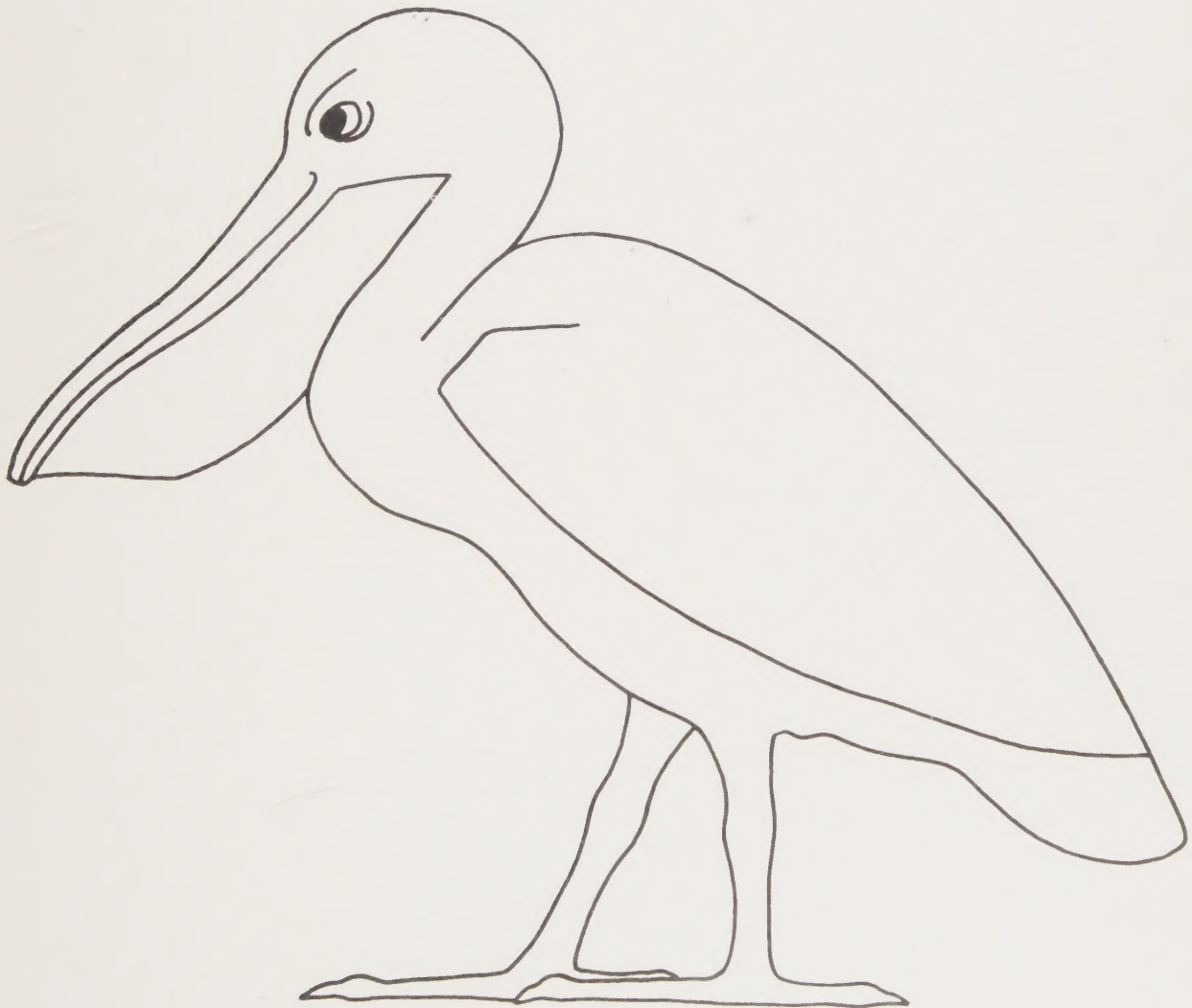
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